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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SLIGO IRON WORKS,
LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 WATER STREET.
Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 145¼.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Reduction

Of prices. A full upper set of teeth for ten dollars, such as are given at other places for fifteen, and everything in my line proportionate—cheaper than for three years past. Teeth extracted without pain, or danger to the health. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Particular attention given to the preservation of the natural teeth. C. Sill, 246 Penn street.

U. S. Postage Stamps

Sold at the Postoffice, opposite Pittock's. Foreign postage stamps sold at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Worthy of Perusal.

We commend to the public the following letter from one of our well-known citizens:

SEWICKLEY, PA., July 27, 1865.

MR. C. C. MELLOR—My Dear Friend:—Permit me at this time to give you my opinion of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, procured from you early last spring. Never has any instrument purchased by me seemed to pay better. To me and to my family it has been a constant source of unalloyed pleasure. The sweetness, purity and power of its tones, for an instrument of this size, has been a subject of frequent remark among ourselves and our friends.

For sacred music, and especially for use at family worship, it seems most happily adapted. I regard the introduction of such instruments into the families of the community as a public benefit, refining, purifying and elevating the taste, and every way a blessing. Were I the pastor of a congregation, I should esteem it a duty as well as a privilege—one certain to result in good—to use my utmost exertions to introduce one of these instruments into the neighborhood where there were young people.

In regard to our Cabinet Organ, I can only say for myself, personally, that though the Chickering Piano we had selected for us by my worthy friend, your honored father, some four years ago, retains in a wonderful degree its admirable qualities of tone, purity, roundness and sweetness of tone,—I know of none superior to it in these respects, either new or old, in our beautiful valley,—still the Cabinet Organ has been a greater comfort to me, and has led more to the comfort and to the improvement of my children in music than the Piano.

By its size, it is more suitable for a family room, and therefore is always at hand to interest and bless every one. If every one of these instruments that you sell gives as much satisfaction and pleasure in the families where they go as this one of ours, then indeed may I congratulate you, as one of my old pupils, on the business which you have chosen, and from my heart wish you every possible success. Sincerely yours,

JOS. S. TRAVELLI.

Men, Women and Children

Still rushing to Pittock's, opposite Postoffice, for cheap Albums.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

At least it proved so in the following cases. These persons seeing the advertisement of the Book Publishers' Prescription Depot, went to this establishment, purchased the books they needed, and received most valuable presents: Mr. S. Williams, of Steubenville, received an ice-pitcher; Mrs. McClellan, a silver castor; Wm. Heartley, an ice-pitcher; J. A. Reinman, a gold-lined salt-cellar. Several articles, such as silver spoons, forks, cups, jewelry, &c., are given away every day. Call and see for yourself. 74 Fifth street.

Back Numbers of Magazines,

Only 15 cents, at Pittock's.

South & Ross, No. 63 Market st.,

Are now recieving a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which they are determined to sell at more reasonable prices than any other house in the city. Having purchased their goods exclusively for cash, they are enabled to offer superior inducements to buyers. They have also a choice stock of city made goods, which they offer at very low prices. Those wishing to purchase should go soon and secure bargains. Remember the place, South & Ross', 63 Market street.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.

For variety and excellence, the stock at McClarran's Drug Store is unapproachable.

Go to Pittock's

For Blank Books and Stationery.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

A sure remedy for the worst cases of acute or chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, is Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture—thousands have been cured by it—our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other remedies failed, in fact we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulents and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by druggists every where. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines

Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Remember

McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Grant and His Generals.

A New York house, John Durand & Co., have projected a work of great value and interest, connected with our national affairs. It is purposed to issue a large volume of Biographies of our military and naval heroes, statesmen, divines, and other public characters, with handsome portraits. The work is to be interspersed with business cards of many of the leading firms in the country, which will greatly enhance its value. It is intended to distribute at least ten thousand copies gratuitously, and there can be little doubt that the enterprise will prove a very successful one. The agent for this great work, Mr. Underhill, is now in this city, at the Monongahela House, and must leave shortly, as he has to visit the principal Western cities within the next few days. Those desiring a place in the work would do well to send their address immediately, as per advertisement.

Hair Brushes

And Tooth Brushes, best English makes. For the finest assortment and largest stock, go to McClarran's Drug Store.

Durability, Beauty and Low Prices.

The above trio you will find combined at the fashionable and popular hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, 139 Wood street. Great bargains are being offered in summer hats and caps, in order to close out our present stock to make room for fall goods. Wholesale and retail customers are invited to call and examine the stock of hats and caps at the first-class establishment of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street.

Pocket-Books

And Wallets at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homœopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store Diamond.

For Chronic Diarrhœa

Or Dysentery, use McClarran's Blackberry Troches.

Speer's Samburg Wine.

We have had occasion to test the merits of Speer's Samburg wine lately, in one of those complaints for which it is recommended, and are convinced that it must eventually take the place of port and the adulterated stimulants prescribed in cases of debility. H. H. May has just received a large invoice of the wine direct from the vineyard.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Speer's Samburg Wine is sold wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

Blackberry Brandy.

A superior article for medicinal purposes, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Dry Goods.

We have sold out at our old stand, and are now located right on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets; and now having a large stock, purchased about three weeks ago, and before the late advance, now we are prepared and will give more dry goods of the same quality for the same amount of money, than any other house in the city. Wholesale buyers, as well as retail, will find it to their interest to call. Remember the place, right on the corner, just next door to our old stand. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Alcohol

Of be best quality, 98 per cent., is sold for less money than does here in the city, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street. Call and learn prices.

General Grant

And all other Generals can find their photographs at Pittock's opposite Postoffice.

The Daily Commercial
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

GOOD!—Governor SEYMOUR, of New York, has been making a speech. Among other things, according to the report, he "referred with satisfaction to the vigorous, unselfish and independent support which democrats, to a man, yield the administration of Mr. JOHNSON, in the performance of his Constitutional duty, while they ask no favors, no rewards in return." We have no means of determining whether Governor SEYMOUR made this speech before or since the prompt action of the President in the case of the assassins; but whether it was before or since, we are gratified to have the assurance that "the Administration," which of course includes the War Department, meets with so much favor in the eyes of democrats, "to a man." Let us have no more squabbling, gentlemen, about what Mr. STANTON, or any other single man does, but let us stand by "the Administration." Do you hear that, Mr. *Post*?

FEARS OF INSURRECTION.—Some of the Southern people affect to believe that before the close of the year the scenes of bloodshed and massacre of San Domingo will be re-enacted by the freedmen. We don't believe a word of it. But if such a dreadful catastrophe should occur, the Southern people will have to accuse themselves. By a system of wrong and oppression, the slave was to a great extent brutalized, and if he should ever seek to punish his oppressor, the advocates of slavery will be responsible. But such will not be the case. The freedmen will not be long in appreciating their freedom, and will conduct themselves in such a way as to be worthy of it.

POTATO ROT.—Our Allegheny Valley correspondent states that the potato rot has commenced in that locality, and that the prospects are that it will become general should the rain continue as at present.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Jay Cooke negotiated the sale of seven hundred millions of Government bonds.

Cedar Falls will probably be selected as the site of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

An effort is being made to have a social reunion of all the soldiers of Central Iowa at Des Moines this fall.

John S. Pendleton, of Redwood, Virginia, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Culpepper District.

The match between Keating and Clarke, at Cincinnati, terminated on Thursday, by the stakes being returned.

Horace Maynard was nominated for Congress from the Knoxville, Tennessee, District, on Thursday.

The State of North Carolina furnished to the rebellion one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty men.

Vallandigham passed through Detroit on Wednesday. It is supposed that he has gone to the Yellow Stone, Niagara Falls. Robert E. Lee is now there.

The Sandusky *Register* notices the sale of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of wool in that city on Tuesday, and says the wool trade is only just fairly opened.

Gen. Joe. Johnston has applied for pardon which will probably be granted. He claims tha he did all in his power to bring the war to a close long ago before the rebellion collapsed.

The reward of $200 for the captnre of Lloyd, the keeper of the hotel at Surrattsville, offered by the County Commissioners of Prince George county, has been repudiated.

It is said that General Ortega claims that two Imperial cavalry regiments have deserted, and that Maximilian is about introducing a large number of negroes, to be kept in slavery ten years.

Governor Perry, before he left Washington for South Carolina, expressed much interest in the Freedmen's Bureau, and requested Gen. Howard to furnish full instructions on the Government's policy on that subject.

During the month of June last, 2,008 claims for prize money were filed at the Fourth Auditor's office, making the handsome sum of $288,167 55, distributed in sums varying from $50 to $39,000 to each claimant. A large amount still remains to be distributed.

On Wednesday a woman in Cincinnati named Regina Struck committed suicide by hanging herself to a bedstead. She had been sued for using insulting language, and was so harassed with fear as to the result that she took her own life.

The colored people of Virginia will hold a Convention at Alexandria next week, beginning on Wednesday. They expect delegates from every section of the State, and hope to take action which will be of weight in the settling of the negro suffrage question.

George F. Robinson, the soldier who saved Secretary Seward's life, was married on the 13th inst., at Springfield, Maine. He has been presented with a farm out West, and may now settle down and enjoy himself, with reminiscences of his desperate encounter with Payne to enliven his winter evenings.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced the construction of the new air line railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks. It will be completed in another year, and will shorten the distance to Cincinnati and the West fifty miles.

Capt. Jackson, about forty-five years of age, said to be a brother of Stonewall Jackson, fell overboard from the steamer Lundis on her last trip from Mobile to New Orleans, and was drowned. He had been wounded three times while in the service, and at the time of his death was on his way to visit his brother. Jackson was formerly a merchant of Augusta, Ga.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday afternoon says: The unfavorable crop weather is having its effect in the grain market. Since last Monday morning the price of wheat in this market has advanced fifteen cents per bushel; barley has at the same time advanced twenty-one cents, oats five to six cents, and corn three to five cents.

A letter from Mexico City says: "Among those here are Captain Maury, General Stevens, late Chief of staff to General Lee, Colonel Andrews, formerly on the staff of Stonewall Jackson, and Captain Hardcastle, late of the Alabama. Pierre Soulé and General Charles P. Stone are also here. What with Northerners and Southerners conjoined, there is getting to be a strong American element in Mexico."

Whittlesey, the Treasury Clerk who committed the heavy robbery of bonds from that Department, is very well known in Washington, and is very respectably connected, being a grandson of the late Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, who for a long time was First Comptroller of the Treasury. He was formerly in business in St. Louis, Mo., where he married. He went to Washington in 1861, and was a clerk in the Treasury until his resignation.

The Iean Richmond, the new Hudson River boat, is three hundred and seventy feet in length, forty-six feet beam of hull, eighty feet over all, ten feet eight inches depth of hold, and when loaded draws only five feet six inches. She is pronounced the finest steamboat in the world; she cost $750,000, or $200,000 more than the St. John, and is owned by the People's Line. This elegant vessel has accommodation for nine hundred first class and six hundred second-class passengers. In all her appointments she is unequalled.

There is considerable talk in reference to a Government official in the Commissary Department—or who not long ago was in the Commissary Department—in Baltimore, now absent, he having resigned or been requested so to do. Rumor has it he is defaulter to the Government in a large amount, probably $300,000. It is hoped these reports may prove untrue, and that the party in question will be able to square up satisfactorily to himself, his friends, and all others concerned. One report is that the party in question has gone to Europe.

A sale of captured and abandoned property occurred on Saturday at the Government warehouse, in Richmond. The property sold composed 50,000 pounds assorted rags; 7,000 pounds old copper; 8,000 pounds old brass; 5,000 pounds old lead; several tons new bar and wrought and cast scrap iron; 25 reams printing paper, and other miscellaneous property. The rags brought 7½ cents per pound; old copper, 16 to 24 cents per pound; old brass, 10 cents; old lead 7½ cents; new bar and wrought iron $55 per ton, and cast scrap iron $29 per ton.

In New York on Tuesday a man named Moses B. Aldridge attempted to kill Mrs. Douglas, who was formerly his wife. Some years ago he was convicted of a crime in Rhode Island and sent to the penitentiary. His wife obtained a divorce on the ground of his conviction of a penal offense, and married again. This enraged Aldridge, and on Tuesday, he visited her at her dwelling, drew a revolver and swore he would kill her. Being a strong woman she seized his arm and prevented him from using it until the police arrived and took him in custody.

A desperate affray took place in New York on Tuesday. Two parties of young men returning from the Fenian's pic-nic at Jones' Wood got into a dispute in relation to a pair of oars. Jas. Smith was accused of stealing the oars, and before he could offer an explanation was murderously assaulted, four terrible stabs being inflicted on his back and neck, from which he almost immediately expired. One of his companions was also dangerously wounded. Frederick Hooker and Peter Carley were arrested and charged with the murder.

FIRST EDITION.

The French in Mexico

Maximillian Learns of the Close of the Rebellion.

He Dispatches an Ambassdor to Europe

He Asks for More Troops.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Herald* publishes the following relative to Mexican affairs: Upon the receipt by Maximillian of the death of Mr. Lincoln and the surrender of General Lee, and the complete termination of our war, he despatched to Europe his special Minister, M. Elloin, chief of his Cabinet, to advise with Louis Napoleon, King Leopold, of Belgium, and the Emperor of Austria, as to what should be done under this change of affairs. The empire in Mexico having been undertaken under conviction that the United States were permanently dismpted, and that our civil war would continue many years.

M. Eloin left Vera Cruz on this mission on the 24 of May last, passing by way of this city, and now returns by the same route. It was then reported that while here he had an interview with Presidents Johnson and that that interview was of a very satisfactory character. This report was entirely without foundation. We have reason to believe that the mission of M. Eloin to Europe has been fruitful of important results to Louis Napoleon. He was instructed by Maximilian to state that the empire could only be established in tranquility and Mexico thoroughly pacified by aid of largely increased force of foreign troops, and outlay of much larger sum of money, which must also be furnished from abroad, as it was idle to place any reliance upon revenue in Mexico for some years to come. These reinforcements of troops and necessary funds must be furnished by France, for they could be obtained nowhere else, and further, that, in view of the changed State of affairs in the United States, France, and other interested European powers, must guarantee his throne against any attacks from without. That unless these conditions could be complied with, Maximilian did not choose to stay in Mexico.

M. Eloin was instructed to procure restoration to Maximilian of his rights of succession to the Austrian throne, in the event of his returning from Mexico. This is the only part of the mission of M. Eloin which has proved entirely without any success, and in this his success has been complete. Maximilian can now return to Austria and regain his rights of succession to the throne at any moment, by simply giving up his throne in Mexico.

M. Eloin's mission also for belief that the mission of M. Eloin has been productive of further result, and that he carries back with him to Mexico as advice of Louis Napoleon, and of King Leopold, the Belgian Minister, to abandon the idea that it is now evident the people of Mexico do not desire to have the Emperor rule over them, and that they are grown so that twenty fill a quart measure.

Raspberries yielded well, especially the Hornet, Pilate, Mammoth, Brinkle, and Catawba improved black last. These all bore well the past season without previous winter protection, though they have been in bearing but two years. Blackberries are a good crop, where they have received proper attention. The Rochelle proves to be the best blackberry. Currants, both dun dant and the demand for them good. This excellent fruit is receiving more attention than formerly. Gooseberry, white grape, Victoria, Fertile de Argus, and Leo Versailles are the best. The American seedling gooseberry, on account of its freedom from mildew, its large yield, and great quality, is the most valuable kind grown here. The crop this year was quite good.

This season has not been the most favorable for grapes. We had two frosts which destroyed much of the young wood and embryo fruit. The warm days, cold nights, and hot suns have also had an injurious influence on both the vines and fruit. Catawba and Isabella have escaped the mildew, Hartford, Prolific, Herbemont, and Cranberg, least. There will be a good yield of these varieties, and a very fine crop of some others.

We find in the following very important lesson in grape culture, for which we are indebted to such men as Mr. Longworth. It is this: Foreign varieties are not adapted to our country. This lesson has cost much time, and effort, and money. We are now learning another lesson of equal importance, and one which, if we fail in properly appreciating its practice, viz: Foreign modes of culture and pruning, are not adapted to our native varieties of vines.

No branch of pomology has been so much neglected in this country as that of grape growing. Millions of acres of land, every way adapted to this culture, that cannot be so profitably occupied in any other way.

Grapes can be grown here for a thousand fold more abundant than they are. They should be placed within the reach of every one. The people should be taught to appreciate their worth, and notwithstanding the greatly increased supply within the past few years, prices have constantly advanced, and are likely to remain high for a long time to come.

Vast quantities of wines are yearly brought to the country from abroad, at an enormous expense, which ought to be manufactured at home. We should no longer use, especially for sacramental or medical purposes, the miserable mixture found in our markets.

The fear of overdoing the business for generations to come is entirely groundless, and present profits are enormous. X.

Allegheny County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SHOOTING AFFRAY ON BOARD A STEAMER.

One Person Killed, and One Seriously Injured.

THE CROPS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, July 28.—An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer Annie Johnson while on her way from La Crosse to St. Paul yesterday afternoon, in which a young man named Stocking approached a group of passengers on deck and fired three or four shots, the first striking a passenger named S. Pond, of Syracuse, killing him instantly, and another shot striking a soldier in the arm, injuring him severely. Stocking was instantly disarmed and secured and taken to St. Paul for examination.

The crops are in excellent condition and the weather has been fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have had since 1859.

Late Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President has recognized Adolf Rosenthal as Consul of the Principality of Reuss, for Wisconsin.

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that there is a continued reduction of certificates of indebtedness—the number received being much larger than those already issued.

The Postmaster General is gradually restoring postal routes all over the South. The mails are all waiting at the Washington Postoffice to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Arrangements has just been made by railroad to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn. Other heads of Departments are engaged in restoring civil machinery in accordance with the President's proclamation appointing provisional governors.

A Washington special says Secretary Welles ordered a close relative test between the machinery of the Alongen quin and Monski, at the wharf in New York under a board of examiners.

The Fenian Senate has finally ordered Mr Webster to be commissioned as Collector at Baltimore.

GEN. GRANT AT SARATOGA.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The *Post* special dated Saratoga, July 28th says: Gen. Grant arrived here last evening, and was met at the depot by a committee of citizens, and conducted to Congress Hall, the crowds at the depot and hotel fondly cheered the General. After supper he held a levee in the parlor, where he received the ladies and gentlemen of the house. During the evening he visited Leland's Opera House, on his return to Congress Hall he was serenaded and loud calls were made for the General, who made his appearance and bowed to the immense gathering, and then retired to his apartments.

This morning the General and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Bigelow, Cols. Parker, Babcock, Porter, and Bowers visited Congress spring. Shortly after breakfast the General received a miscellaneous crowd on the piazza of Congress Hall.

Arrangements for the Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, July 28.—The steam yacht Clara Ogilvie, from New York for Aspey Bay, with the Engineer and party on board, arrived here yesterday. After perfecting some arrangements of the machinery on board, the yacht will sail for Aspey Bay probably to-morrow.

Counterfeit Notes.

BOSTON, July 28.—Well executed counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Thompson Bank, of Thompsen, Conn., are in circulation here.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Allegheny County and Vicinity.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

JUNE 27, 1865.

The COMMERCIAL'S crop correspondence is read with much interest. "Swords" and "spears" seem suddenly to have been "beaten into ploughshares and pruning hooks." Righteousness and peace have kissed each other. "The Lord has given that which is good, and our land yields her increase. A kind Providence has graciously smiled on the labors of the husbandman. So abundant a harvest should call forth the most heartfelt gratitude to Him from whom cometh "every good and every perfect gift." Our own locality has not been passed by in these merciful visitations.

The quantity of wheat secured last fall was universally large, and the yield is remarkably good. The crop of oats is perhaps the largest ever produced in this region. Corn has been largely planted and is exceedingly promising. No crop has produced better than rye. Whether it will prove a blessing or a curse, depends on what use is made of it. Barley was not sown largely, but has done well. Buckwheat is now growing finely, and promises a good yield. A large quantity of turnip seed has been sown, and the weather is favorable to its success. Our market is already well supplied with good potatoes, and the prospect of a late crop is very flattering. The very high price hay has brought for several years has induced our farmers to pay unusual attention to it, and the result, both as to quantity and quality, are most satisfactory.

Thanks to mowing and reaping machines—horse-rakes and forks, and other invaluable agricultural implements, the grass and hay crops, as far as ready have been well and timely harvested.

There have been a few early apples, such as early harvest, sweet bough, and red astrichon, but there will be scarcely any fall or winter varieties. This was expected, as the bearing last year was unprecedentedly large. The apple crop is not much reliable in this region. Peaches will be about half a crop. No notice that old trees, in a northern expression, are yielding the best fruit this year. Young trees are blooming very sparsely. Pear trees are quite abundant in this latitude, but when found they are loaded with superior fruit. The blight is the great drawback in the culture of this delicious fruit. Cherries were abundant, but were cut short by wet weather. There are no plums worth naming. Every year our trees give promise of a large yield, but that infamous little Turk, the curculio, unfailingly blasts our hopes, and practically this crop is worthless and not valuable. Not satisfied with appropriating our plums, he mercilessly attacks our apricots and nectarines, and scarce leaves us enough to keep in remembrance how beautiful they are to the eye and sweet to the palate.

Our region has acquired some notoriety for its wonderful strawberries. The crop this season has not damaged its reputation. The wet weather frosts destroyed the first blossoms, but the yield was abundant, and the quality very superior. Several new varieties, of very large size, fine beauty, and wonderful productiveness, are attracting considerable attention here, at this time. Should the present drouthy weather continue, we very much believe that the day is not distant when this delicious fruit will be sold by the piece, instead of by the quart, as it has been up to that twenty-fill a quart measure.

Raspberries yielded well, especially the Hornet, Pilate, Mammoth, Brinkle, and Catawba improved black last. These all bore well the past season without previous winter protection, though they have been in bearing but two years. Blackberries are a good crop, where they have received proper attention. The Rochelle proves to be the best blackberry. Currants, both dun dant and the demand for them good. This excellent fruit is receiving more attention than formerly. Gooseberry, white grape, Victoria, Fertile de Argus, and Leo Versailles are the best. The American seedling gooseberry, on account of its freedom from mildew, its large yield, and great quality, is the most valuable kind grown here. The crop this year was quite good.

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FROM WAYNESBURG.

Distressing Case of Drowning—Interesting Exhibition of the Union Schools.

WAYNESBURG, GREENE CO., PA., July 24, 1865.

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Colonel Forney, in a letter to the *Press*, relates the following: Some days ago, a man rudely and carelessly dressed came into Washington, on his way to New York. He had to make himself known to his old friends, so much had four years of suffering changed his appearance. He had with him a large amount of gold with which to pay his creditors, from whom he had purchased heavily before the rebellion. He called upon them. They, too, did not recognize him. He did not intimate, after telling them who he was, that he had come back to square his accounts; but he asked for new credit. It was promptly tendered to him. "We believe in you," they said; "we knew the day would come when you would acknowledge your honest indebtedness, and now we are ready to start you again, so that you may be what you were in other days." Had they been rude or harsh; had they reminded him of his shortcomings, and called him hard names, it was his intention to pay them and buy his goods elsewhere. They kept a customer, and held a friend to them with hooks of steel. A gigantic effort is now being made to rebuild and equip the great lines of Southern railroads, and Northern capitalists have offered to undertake the work, and to manage the roads for a long series of years, on large advance upon the profits which these thoroughfares yielded before the war. Such is one view of a wonderful question—a question of trade. It may be doubted by those who gloomily dwell upon the picture of Southern destitution, and speculate upon the years it will take to recuperate and reanimate Southern society and commerce. But it is a fact none the less. This is the age of rapid events. A sudden rebellion and a sudden collapse will be followed by a sudden recovery.

MEXICO.

Affairs on the Texas Border.

Important Military Hints and Rumors

PICTURES OF LIFE IN TEXAS.

Movements of Late Rebel Officers.

A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, dated July 26th, furnishes the following interesting news from the Texas border:

The Galveston correspondent of the Houston *News*, writes, under date of the 11th inst., as follows: Through private letters I learn that orders have been issued to proper officials at Matamoras to prepare cantonments for 35,000 troops of the Empire. The same letter says that these troops consists of French, Austrians and Algerines. The reason why so many are placed at that point is because we have a similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points. French officers assert that there is no reason why the United States should send an army of 80,000 or 100,000 men to Texas unless she designs aggressive movements upon Mexico. The spirit of the two armies is described as being hostile, and there is no affiliation between the officers of Uncle Sam's army and those of the Empire. I learn from a gentleman just from New Orleans that still more troops are expected to arrive in Texas during the coming week. To a man up a tree these demonstrations look as if the meant something. It is predicted that a fight between the United States and the Empire will be a purely diplomatic one, and that the show of troops on both sides is merely one of the moves on the diplomatic chess board.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of the 9th, says: "Our information from Piedras, Negras and Eagle Pass is up to July 1st. We learn that Gen. Shelby has reached Eagle Pass, and is now in a quiet and peaceable manner, but wisely formed by the authorities of Piedras Negras that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands, but that if he would leave the arms there would be no objection to his entry into the country as emigrants with himself and men. We are informed that Gen. Shelby finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals. There were 2,500 stand of small arms and three pieces of artillery, for which he received $11,000—$2,000 in specie and $9,000 in bonds, issued by the Liberals. The arms were immediately shipped to Chihuahua. The Governor of the State of Coshuila acted as agent for the Liberal Government, and has since left for Chihuahua, through which he is strongly fortified. No Imperial troops are nearer than three hundred miles, and not in sufficient force to justify an advance against Juarez's capital. There is no truth in the report that President Juarez is about to visit the United States.

There is much speculation among our readers why so large a force is sent to the Rio Grande, and some of the knowing ones have it that Gen. Granger intends striking Mexico on our country's account on the eve of a war with Mexico. We cannot, of course, say further than to speculate that the Government is preparing for no war in the future. Neither do we believe that Gen. Granger can say, and, if he could, it would be among the last things he would say, to inform the public that declarations, made so long before hand, of what actions were intended by the Government on questions of such grave importance was premature. Our own assured that Gen. Granger or General any-body-else, excepting General Rumor, has made no such declaration.

The *Herald* announces the arrival of General John B. Hood in San Antonio on the 24 inst., and says him a high compliment for his services in counsels respectful obedience and allegiance to the United States, officers and government. The following paragraphs in our correspondence will be found very interesting and glad to see that white men are driving the majority of the drays in our city at present. This is one of the chief reasons that there are no negroes in the streets, no baggage missing lately. All the omnibusses have white men for drivers now. We are glad to see the city has filled with such industrious men as mechanics, and new Orleans daily peepers were sold by newsboys on our streets yesterday, at fifteen cents each. The establishment of such men in this new enterprise will coin money. Every thing is beginning to look as lively as in merry old days that are gone.

Late Texas papers state that just as the surrender of Texas was taking place a large convoy of specie, belonging to parties of the State had assembled at Houston to attend a Masonic Grand Lodge and other influential orders, and a meeting was held at which the principals, in which it was determined to secure the nomination of Hon. Jno. Hancock, then in New Orleans, and a Union man, for the office of Governor, thinking that their August election would be permitted to take place without interruption of the Provisional Government. He was notified of this and returned from Texas, and answers them at some length, declining their nomination.

The Matamoras *La Commerce*, the French organ, of the 11th inst., says: Gen. Steele has regained Cortinas, who is in Brownsville, to preserve peace, but it is alarming to see the civil and entrance, continues to rob on the Mexican side and seek refuge on the American, and is the object of constant attentions from all Federal authorities. *La Commerce* does not see the consistency of the practice of neutrality practised by the Americans.

The *Ranchero*, published in the interests of the Imperialists, gives a long and circumstantial review of Cortinas' career as a robber in early life, and his attempted sack of Brownsville in 1859, killing sixty of its citizens, and his subsequent pursuit by Major Chapman, Stonemand Ford, until he took refuge in Mexico.

The same paper says we regret to announce that serious trouble is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from that section. The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of Negrette, followed him on the Rio Grande, and then the Federals, they gave up further pursuit. The other wing of Negrette's army, under Escavido, were being closely followed on the north bank of the river. Beyond this nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals; but these Missourians will come home, having sold all their guns to the Liberals.

The *Ranchero* of the 6th, says the Federal wounded have arrived at Brownsville yesterday from Rio Grande city. From one of the passengers we learn that the Rio Grande rounded to at the Ex Estaffana Rancho Cortinas' headquarters, where she remained for some time. General Brown, who was on board, sent for Cortinas, who favored the General with his service. The latter hesitated, but finally accepted a failure. Muskroons plenty on hillsides. The rebellion collapsed—Jeff. Davis in durance vile—Sellers, all that are living, home again—Young ladies resuming their baskets of chips on Allegheny Valley Railroad. L.

FROM WAYNESBURG.

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

A MEAT FAST.—The New York *Times* persists in its attack on the meat extortion. It advises all of its readers to abstain from meat for two weeks commencing and including Saturday, August 5th. It is hoped that by this method the people will be able to bring the butchers to reasonable terms.

THE CROPS.—This is a critical period for the crops in the great producing west. The late rains unless favorable weather ensues immediately, will eventuate in the loss of millions. Says the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday: "It does not appear that rain has overtaken the harvest as yet, but each day's protraction of the present pluvial term increases the imminence of the peril to the summer harvests."

COLORED SUFFRAGE AT THE NORTH.—Following the lead of Connecticut, the States of Iowa and Michigan have provided for voting directly on the question of colored suffrage in those States. In taking this ground, the Union party in those States have expressly declared that it was a step necessary to consistency, if for no other reason, in demanding suffrage for freedmen.

RETURNING.—A Nashville correspondent says that the preachers of that city, who were among the first to throw their influence in favor of the rebellion, and who left the city very unceremoniously with BRAGG are now returning at their leisure, deplorably humbled. The sanguinary Yankee, J. R. GRAVES, the inventor of long pikes, which were to accomplish such grand results, has not yet returned, although the people are momentarily expecting him.

AMERICAN SECURITIES AND THE GRAIN CROP OF EUROPE.—A letter from one of our Consuls in Germany affords the gratifying intelligence that, while American Securities have the liveliest market at Hamburg, all other securities are flat, the principal business on that 'Change being in our 5-20 bonds. The same letter asserts that the grain crop of Europe this year owing to some extent a failure, there will be a great demand for American wheat. The same writer adds that "immigration has set in for a purpose, and will continue from year to year."

ABOUT SUPPORT.—Our neighbor of the *Post* speaks of the support which papers derive from official quarters. Of course our cotemporary does not intend to have it inferred that the COMMERCIAL belongs to that class. The few hundred dollars it has received for official advertising are hardly worth mentioning in connection with the thousands it receives from the business public, to which it looks for patronage. Neither has it had, nor does it ask for, fat salaries attached to sinecure offices. These are not among the many things for which it is under obligations to a discriminating public. Our ship sails under independent colors.

HON CHARLES J. FAULKNER.—It is best to give the worst of rebels his due. Some time ago the New York *Tribune* charged the Virginian named above with having the very worst rebel alive, and that he has been at the bottom of innumerable outrages, among others the destruction of the property of his Union neighbor, MR. STROTHER, who died in consequence. His son, the well known author "Port Creyon," has written a letter exculpating MR. FAULKNER from the charge; and from the evidence there was no ground for what the *Tribune* said.

RICHMOND ELECTION.—We do not think that the election for Mayor of Richmond can be tortured into an event of much importance. STUBBEVANT, the successful candidate, denounced as liars all who said he was "secesh," while TAYLOR, the so-called Union candidate, too old himself to go, sent the sons into the rebel army. Taking a distant view of the case, one is impelled to the belief that the cause of the Union has received no permanent shock in the defeat of TAYLOR and the election of his opponent by some five hundred votes.

OHIO POLITICS.—The contest in Ohio for Governor promises to be a three cornered one. The Democrats are said to be hopelessly divided. Those of them who were loyal during the war favor the nomination of Col. MCCOOK, of Steubenville, but as the Colonel is not very high in the favor of VALLANDIGHAM, LOVE, and that style of men, they have so called a Convention of their own, to meet in Columbus, on the 17th of August, to nominate a ticket. General GEORGE W. MORGAN is spok en of as their candidate, on account of his Fourth of July oration declaring that the equality of men in the Declaration of Independence, was not intended to include the colored race. But as the General was in the army at one time, it is feared that the peace men will not compromise themselves by nominating a man that ever wore the army blue. In the meantime the other wing feel exceedingly apprehensive, and are at a loss what to do.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ANCESTOR'S.—That the hero of Atlanta should have availed himself of the occasion of his reception at Indianapolis, this week, to confess that his ancestry having been in the slave trade, he had done what he could to atone for their sins, proves him to be at least a man of conscience. After this, few will charge the General with possessing the arts of the politician, or with having an eye on the Presidency. However, General SHERMAN'S ancestors in the slave trade were no worse than a good many others, whose descendants have not done half so much to atone for their sins. It is an old fling at New England that some of her sons drove a profitable business in the slave trade, to say nothing of subsequent privateering and trading across the Canadian border, at points where revenue officers were few or sleepy. There is less that is remarkable in these things, however, than that the desendants of such old sinners should at the present day be found making such confession and ample atonement as General SHERMAN has made. If the General is a great soldier—and we know he is—no one will dispute that he has some singularities.

MUST GIVE IT UP.—The democrary made an egregious mistake in appropriating President JOHNSON to themselves so unceremoniously as they did. They thought that they might be able to wheedle that sterling patriot and sagacious statesman into the adoption of such a policy as would restore them and their Southern brethren to the control of the government. He, however, could not be caught with chaff, but has steadily administered public affairs on the principle of making treason odious, and of executing every article of the Constitution and all the laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof in every State of the Union. The Democrats were much chagrined at first, and although they endeavor to put as good a face on the matter as they can, they are nevertheless in a quandary as to whether there is any use to continue the effort or not. We advise them to give it up, for they will have their labor for nothing. ANDREW JOHNSON thoroughly understands the logic of events and has no power to take the course backward which the democracy urge upon him. To all Democrats who desire to count the President with them, we say, come up to the high progressive point he occupies, and aid him with your influence in the work of restoring civil government over the whole country upon the basis of universal freedom.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* asserts that it is a fact, as yet unofficially announced, that MR. GREELEY "has ceased to control, or even to conduct, the New York *Tribune*." An official announcement to this effect, will, it is said, be made in a few days. The correspondent making this statement expresses the opinion that MR. GREELEY "has been crowded out," as the result of a plan which has been some time working. Once the entire owner of the *Tribune* property, MR. GREELEY, transformed it into a joint stock company, and subsequently parted with so much of the stock as to lose him the control. For several years, when the *Tribune* was most prosperous, and had most character and influence, MR. DANA was in reality supreme. But a combination put him out, since which time the paper internally, in the editorial and business management, has undergone many changes, none of which seemed to be satisfactory or permanent. At present there appears to be more than the average ability in the management of the paper, but the outward evidence, so far from showing that MR. GREELEY'S hand is not in it, rather indicates the presence of it. The business of the concern, as managed by MR. SINCLAIR, we understand is satisfactorily prosperous. Independent of the report referred to by the correspondent of the Providence paper, we are prepared to hear of MR. GREELEY'S withdrawal, in fact that he has been "crowded out by outside influences." SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, who succeeded MR. DANA as managing editor, still retains that position; at least he did but very recently.

Renewed Allegiance.

It has long been a well-known fact that many persons in the South who opposed secession earnestly and fearlessly, became equally in earnest in support of the rebellion after their States had passed ordinances of secession. The most distinguished person of that class is ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. His argument against secession was the most convincing ever before pronounced. The argument of war since then, of course, excels it. The influence which carried such men into the rebellion was the fatal doctrine that the citizen owed allegiance to the State first, being sovereign, and that in a contest between the State and General Government, he must uphold the cause of the former. The idea of the sovereignty of the State over the Union being destroyed with the rebellion, there is nothing to prevent such men as STEPHENS from becoming sincerely loyal citizens again, and discharging their duties as such with as much zeal and conscience as formerly.

The Huntsville *Independent*, has been revived by JOHN J. DREW and JOHN W. YOUNG, who state in their salutatory, that although they were opposed to secession and the war, yet, as citizens of Alabama, they feel it their duty to stand by their State. Secession having failed they accept the arbitrament of war in excellent good humor, and express much joy that they have escaped the dangers of war and been permitted to receive the pardon and favor of the Union Government. They talk in this style:

"Never did any form of Government pass through such, an ordeal and yet retain, through it all, so much of its original elements. This demonstrates a self-sustaining power which must give increased confidence in its stability and excite a higher respect for the GOVERNMENT, not only among its subjects, but elicit admiration and confidence from other nations. We must confess to a feeling of proud emotion in again ranging ourselves under the flag and protection of the Union; and pray God that He may override the passions and wickedness of the people against a repetition of the recent horrid strife."

Effective Discipline.

It will be remembered that, about two weeks ago, General TERRY served a notice to quit upon the Richmond *Whig*, which the proprietor thereof had it not in his power to avoid. The thing was done in such a quiet and orderly manner that we are almost persuaded now we would have overlooked it, had it not been that the fretful Democracy raised a lugubrious howl over the new outrage on the freedom of the press. Those unamiable people assured us that the editor of the *Whig* was a most loyal man; that when the war began he left his sanctum, never to return as long as the rebel flag floated; that during the war he—well, it don't seem very clear what he did or what he didn't; but at all events, when the war terminated, and greenbacks began to flow into Richmond, making an elegant show for business, this Union editor (who may have suffered all sorts of persecutions for his faith, if we were only aware of it,) concluded that he would launch the *Whig* again, and see if his fortunes would return. Of course it was necessary to "define his position" and tell his readers what he thought about matters and things in general. Loyal as he was, and loving the Union, the Constitution and the laws as he did, he couldn't but express himself in the following emphatic language:

"I am strongly and intensely opposed to the execution, imprisonment, or further embarrassment of any person who was connected in any way, officially or otherwise, with the late rebellion. I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal, and cowardly policy of confiscation. The revolting absurdity of such a policy is equalled only by its atrocious injustice."

It was only natural that Gen. TERRY should consider the *Whig*, under such circumstances, a fit subject for discipline. Accordingly he relieved the editor of his arduous duties, closed up his office, and took him in hand. As we have already said the Democracy came to the editor's rescue by denouncing General TERRY'S course as unjust and oppressive, but the General didn't mind it. He kept his charge in training for two weeks, and then restored him to his sanctum. The publication of the *Whig* has been resumed, and the following extracts from the first issue show the result of General TERRY'S discipline:

"There is not a man, woman or child in all our borders, whatever their regrets in regard to the past, in whose mind there lingers the faintest sentiment of opposition to the National authority."

"There is no wish or disposition on the part of any rank Southern man, no matter what his opinions or conduct before and during the war, to continue resistance, for a single moment, to the constituted authorities of the land."

The entire South will be disciplined in the same way as long as there is manifested a disposition to oppose the National authority; and the sooner the malcontents both South and North realize the fact, the sooner will civil government be restored and military rule withdrawn. Let every man enter heartily into the grand undertaking, and the much to be desired result will be speedily attained.

Fast and Loose and False Every Time.

We have waited day after day for the *Post* to express its opinion upon the suffrage question. Yesterday, we got from it what we must consider as well a defined positions as it is disposed to assume. It commences thus:

"The basis of our own opinion, is, that it is of infinitely greater importance to the negro, now that he is free, that he should be able to sustain himself and those dependent on him by his own exertions, than it is that he should be able to vote."

We ask our neighbor in all kindness what he proposes to do with the negro when he has demonstrated his ability to "sustain himself and those dependent on him by his own exertions?" If that ability is to be understood as establishing the right to vote, is there any reason why the negro should be denied advantage of it? Are you willing to enfranchise the negro as soon as he establishes his ability to do that which thousands of white men who have always voted have never done? We quote again:

"that he should learn and practice habits of steady industry, self-control and self-denial, than that he should be stuffed with confused notions of parties and politics—things he cannot possibly comprehend."

After he has learned and practiced habits of steady industry and all that, what is to be the next step in the condition of the negro? When he fits himself to comprehend parties and politics, how do you propose that he shall employ his capacity? When he comes up to the standard of industry and intelligence you have laid down, are you in favor of investing him with the rights of an American citizen? The *Post* concludes:

"In the one case he will benefit himself and the whole community, and will be respected, as all men who honestly earn their bread by their own industry have ever been; in the other he will be the dupe and tool of designing men, and an object of utter contempt to all who would gladly have welcomed and assisted him, had he chosen the better and wiser path that leads to comfort and contentment."

This is a very choice morsel indeed. If the negro attends to his own business, labors early and late to sustain himself, he will be respected; but if he seeks to vote he will become the dupe and the tool of designing men, and an object of utter contempt to those who would otherwise befriend him. This, in plain language means, that if the negro should be enfranchised he would support the Union cause and thereby become an object of contempt to the democracy. It also means that so far as the democracy can affect the subject, the negro must be satisfied with becoming a well-behaved and industrious laborer—he shall never vote.

The idea of the negro being respected because of his industry and becoming behavior, don't come with much force from the organ of a party that has always been moved by the livest sympathy for a class of men, traitors, too, at that, who have struck a stroke towards sustaining themselves or any body else, but on the contrary wrung unrequited toll from an unfortunate people whose only right, according to the *Post*, is to behave themselves.

The idea occurs in this connection that there are thousands of negroes in this State, and very many in our community even, who work industriously and sustain themselves, and are intelligent enough to understand "parties and politics," but do not vote. Will the *Post* join in advocating their right to vote? In the South too, there is considerable wealth and intelligence among the negroes—sufficient indeed for a nucleus around which to improve the entire colored population. On the Sea Island negroes make from $200 to $1,000 a year, and in the aggregate have $140,000 on deposit in Bank. They are able to sustain themselves—will the *Post* grant them the right of suffrage?

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—Lord STANLEY, who is a son of the Earl of DERBY, in a late speech, said that "there was a real and serious cause of difference between the American Government and the Government of France," growing out of the infraction of the Monroe Doctrine, in the affairs of Mexico. We had, however, not resented the act; and as for the causes of trouble between England and America, he argued that so long as we took no notice of the Mexican outrages, our Government was not going to "engage in a quarrel about any such trifling matters as loss caused by the *Alabama*, or some slight breach of neutrality." His Lordship ought, before sawing so complacently his conclusion, to have made sure of the correctness of his premises. It is news over here that we have acquiesced in the Mexican outrage, for it is nothing else. There is time enough for dealing with that question on its merits.

THEY DID NOT.—The *Post* of yesterday inquires as follows:

"Did not the rebellious Southern States, in the most solemn and formal manner, dissolve their connection with the General Government?"

No! That was the very question settled by the war, and it is strange that the *Post* attempts to revive it. That journal at one time indulged in figures to show what the war cost the country. If it will refer to them again, it will understand what it cost the country to establish the principle that no State has, or ever can dissolve its connection with the General Government.

THE PULPIT.

THE SIN OF PROFANITY.

A Sermon to Young Men.

Preached in the Sewickleyville Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath evening, July 23, 1865,

BY REV. W. H. LOCKE, A. M., PASTOR.

TEXT.—Jeremiah, 23d chapter, 10th verse: "Because of swearing the land mourneth."

My brethren, I have to speak to you this evening of that heart-hardening, and conscience-searing, and heaven-defying habit of profane swearing. A habit which, like one of the plagues of Egypt, not only infests our streets and highways, but with all its hatefulness has defiled our houses and our hearth-stones. A half hour's walk through the streets of any of our cities or towns, or villages—a half hour's walk through the streets of our own village—will convince he observer that we are not far from deserving, the reproachful epithet applied to this country by Charles Dickens, when he speaks of us as a nation of swearers. Your ears shall be saluted with such fearful oaths, and such bitter imprecations, from the tongue of the grey-headed man down to that of the lisping child, as will cause any one, not lost to every sense of moral responsibility, to wonder what will be the end of all this sacrilege and blasphemy.

Almost from the beginning of time, there have appeared among men those who laid special claim to the dignified titled of Reformers. Each one, in his day, arrogated to himself the exclusive possession of the panacea of human woes; and however confused and disjointed society might be, it was promised that an application of his theory would restore its symmetry and beauty. But this proverb might have been said to him—"Physician heal thyself;" for the Mower that still mows on, no matter who may writhe in the blade of his scythe, in the hour of promised triumph removed the philosopher beyond all the ills of the present. Another Reformer takes the vacated place. His notions are in direct antagonism to his predecessor. It is true, they both agree that society has faults, but the last Reformer sees nothing in the labors of the first that can apply to the removal of those faults. And, like one who knows whereof he affirms, he lays his own foundation, and proceeds to build his own asylum for oppressed humanity. The second Reformer is supplanted by a third, who demolishes his work as he had done that of the first. Thus Reformer has succeeded Reformer, but the wants of society today, so far as their efforts are concerned, are as great and as numerous as ever.

It is refreshing to turn away from all this doubt and uncertainty, to something that is sure and stable. I am fearful that my hearers can but see ing that there are causes for sighing and lamentation, and that the deep moans that come up from the bosom of society are only the expressions of conscious pain. There is no uncertainty as to the existence of disorders; the uncertainty is all, as to the *sources* from whence they come, and hence the proper remedy. Now, I submit to you, my brethren, whether the language of the text throws any light upon the subject: "Because of swearing the land mourneth." And it is not a little remarkable that of all the sins which lent their influence to corrupt the people in the prophet's time, profanity should so explicitly mention profanity as though that were the huge stem and all the others only the bitter offshoots.

Profanity is an unforgiveable sin of sacred things. When they diverted from their true and proper use, or treated with contempt and unbelief, the solemn, profound, and awful, therefore, the name of the Supreme Being, or any of His attributes, or any of those terms that He has employed to denote the sacred character of the wicked, or the rewards of the righteous, whenever these are used in anger, or in common conversation, it is a sin of the guiltiest profanity, and I must be allowed to say, brethren, that of all the evil habits to which men are addicted, there is none more absurd or dangerous, or sinful, than this one.

I. Among the prominent marks of its absurdity is the fact that there is neither excuse for it, nor does any conceivable profit in it nor does it gratify any passion. Nearly all the sins of which men are guilty are committed because of some supposed pleasure or profit likely to be secured, and this is given as the reason of their conduct, and its apology. But what reason can any one have for cultivating the sacred names of Jehovah into ordinary, and often times low and trifling conversation? Whoever was known to add anything to his stock of wealth or pleasure by profanity? The gambler may do this by his games of chance, and the man of falsehood and deception by these means sometimes add to his ill-gotten gains; but it is not thus with the swearer. It neither increases his wealth nor multiplies his pleasures. The poor drunkard is plunged in mind and character, and wallowing in that mire,—revolting to manhood as is his crime,—may yet plead the cravings of an appetite he has allowed to pass beyond his control. The disbonest man may be tempted to steal, and the false tongue to prevaricate; but the swearer has no temptation whatever. The fool only and the idiot alone confirms him in his guilt. I can allow, brethren, that in a moment of overwhelming passion, the stoutest heart may be betrayed by his feelings in angry and even profane language. But to swear in what is called good temper, and without any provocation, I submit, is to do what just now nothing worse,—whether it is not conduct the most unreasonable and absurd.

Another absurdity that bears heavily upon the swearer, is the practice of sustaining or making his assertions the stronger by oaths and imprecations. I am really astonished that the absurdity of this practice is not more apparent to those who are guilty of it. Do you suppose that the man who has no respect for the name of the Almighty, who can forget the clouds and the smoke, and the lightnings of Sinai—and that from the midst of this terrific glory God proclaimed, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain"—do you suppose that such a one will have any respect for his own word thus supported? I tell you he will not, brethren. And these profane swearers may as well know that with all thinking men, and even among their own wicked companions, whose profanity is not to be sustained by calling down the bitter imprecations of heaven upon the soul of the utterer, or with presumptuous hands upon the Almighty, is *not* thereby made the stronger. For it is assumed that where there is the least truth, there will be the greatest resort to these desperate efforts in order to bolster it up. And hence it is, that every vilely spoken oath, instead of confirming your word, only renders its truth the more doubtful.

There is a second phase of this absurdity that we must not neglect to notice. I am sorry to be compelled to confess, that even in this day of education and general enlightenment, many young men, and, it is to be feared, many old ones, too, are endeavoring to persuade themselves into infidelity and atheism. The teachings of the Bible are discarded, and the existence of Jehovah denied, and all is set down as regarded as the figments of the imagination; while the idea of an All-seeing Eye, or an Ever-listening Ear, or an Omnipresent God, is declared to be the offsprings of by-gone ages. Now, is it not very absurd for the infidel or the atheist to swear? He would have men believe that there is neither heaven nor hell, God nor devil; and yet, in every hour of the day, he is chargeable with the inconsistency of making the truth of his most solemn assertions and oaths rest upon that which he declares to have no existence whatever.

I would to God, brethren, that the absurdity and inconsistency of swearing were confined to the unbeliever and the atheist. But such is not the case. There are those who firmly believe that the Almighty sits upon the circle of the heavens—that He made the glorious universe, the flowers that bloom around us, the spacious ocean, the lofty hills, the suns which glitter in the boundless space, and the planets that move in their various orbits; those who have no doubt that this Bible—wonderfully given and miraculously preserved with men—is the word of the Lord; and yet these, these, daily and hourly violate His command and profane His name. If the conduct of the atheist is inconsistent and disgusting to all the finer sensibilities of our nature, and highly displeasing to God, what must be the conduct of the man who knowing more and believing more, is still profane? The very stones on which he walks might cry out against him!

II. Having pointed out the absurdity and unreasonableness of this evil habit, let me now speak of its DANGER.

Whoever will bear in mind the intimate connection between our well being, both as individuals, and in society, and our obedience to the commands of God, will at once see how a violation of the Solemn command, not to take the name of the Lord in vain, may be a very dangerous thing. The little inculcates temperance, and self-denial in all things; the man can now give to his appetites uncontrolled license, without inflicting injury upon himself and society. Have your habits ardsed, my brethren, over that growing propensity to ridicule piety, and to trifle with sacred things, which is one of the peculiarities of this day? These are among the baneful effects of profane swearing.

There is a world of truth in the homely proverb, that "familiarity begets contempt." Nowhere is not only the wonder of a continent, but of the world; and the eye that first beholds its fearful rapids, and the terrific leap of its wild floods into the chasm below, feels that it could look forever with undiminished interest, on a scene so grand. And yet there are those who, through long years, have grown so familiar with this wonder of nature, that the majesty of its roar, or the vastness of its fall, or the beauty of its perpetual rainbow, excite less emotion than the thunder-storm of a summer evening. And who does not know that the prostitution of any sacred thing to low and ordinary purposes, detracts from its sacredness? Let any one, either from choice or supposed necessity, pursue his daily avocations on the Sabbath; or pretend a day for the discharge of religious duties, let him make it one of inactive sloth, or of mere mental or physical recreation, and he will experience a gradual fading away from his mind of all the hallowedness that once gathered around the holy day. And so, my brethren, a man cannot associate the name of the High and the Holy One of Heaven, with things low and grovelling without loosing, from that very association, the deep respect for that reverend name. Every oath therefore that an individual utters, is a distinct step in a process which is blighting to the soul as sear in harvest, and inevitable in its result as the fires of perdition.

This is the danger to the individual; but the actions of the individual do not stop with himself. There is a fearful power in example that makes its influence felt even where the actor is not known. The profligate and the Sabbath breaker, and the reckless outlaw, exert as pernicious an influence on others as on themselves. And the profane swearer, while he moves rapidly forward toward the loss of his own soul, is a foul sore—a loathsome blotch upon society, whose touch endangers the purity of his fellows. I have not the slightest respect for the man whose business in life it is to make drunkards, whether he dwells in a palace or lives in a hovel. I regard him as a foe to the best interests of his race—as a dangerous man to the community in which he lives—the tempter of our youth, and the destroyer of our manhood. And I am glad that the strong arm of the law lays its censorship upon the press, restraining the mercenary publisher, who would otherwise poison the minds of our children with his works of unveiled immorality. But how much better is that man who, upon the street corners and in the highways and wherever you meet him, pollutes the very air with his oaths and profanity? He it is that corrupts the mind of your dear child, and its little tongue, not yet come to plainness of speech, is taught by his pernicious example, to repeat oaths whose meaning you may well pray God it may never know. I do not ask you what that man professes to be, nor what is the amount of his possessions, nor what is the social position he occupies; but I ask you is he a good citizen, is he one who has the interests of society at heart, who is thus surely undermining the very foundation upon which society rests—the fear of God and reverence for His holy name? Look out upon that beautiful edifice, the pride of its owner, and the boast of the town. See the incendiary, as with muffled step, he stealthily approaches and applies the torch. Soon the wreathing flames wrap it within and without, and far above roof and dome, send their sparkling streams, as though in very mimicry of the wreck they are working. Brethren, our Christian public sentiment is that beautiful edifice, the profane swearer is the incendiary, and the danger is, that ruins, and smouldering ashes, will be all that shall remain to us of our beauty and our glory.

III. I have thus far argued against this habit from its unreasonableness, and because of its danger to the individual and to society. I must now remind you of its great sinfulness.

There are many violations of the divine law which, I think, will be forgiven us because of our want of knowledge. But then there are many others, whose guilt will be greatly increased, because of the clear and abundant light against which we have sinned. Thus is it, my brethern, with this sin of profanity. The Almighty has declared, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" and so plain is the prohibition, that a child old enough to contract guilt by the depraving habit, may be made to understand it. Neither are there many exceptions to this command; nor have I ever read of a casuist who sought to make one. Emanating from the same source, and bearing the same Divine imprint, comes the command, "Thou shalt not kill." But we are told that on principles drawn from the Scriptures themselves, as well as from the laws of society, one may arise where one may kill another and yet be innocent. So also it is written, "Thou shalt not steal;" yet the hungry man, perishing of famine, though he take of another's until he is filled, commits no crime. But no such exceptions as these belong to this command. There never did and never can occur an instance where it is not a dark and terrible sin against God to profane His name. This stands out alone, with no hiding place for doubtful cases of conscience; raising its solemn voice now as at the beginning, and declaring in a tone that would send terror to the heart of the swearer,—that the Lord will not hold him guiltless that takes His name in vain.

I am now pointing out the sin of profanity, and you will bear with me a moment longer. The Almighty frequently marks the importance of the revelations He makes to man by the *manner* in which they are delivered. It was thus with Moses, when he stood in the cleft of the rock, and Jehovah made all His goodness to pass before him, and proclaimed His own wonderful name. It was thus with Elijah on the mountain-top, looking for God in the whirlwind and in the earthquake, but he came with more impressiveness to the prophet in the still, small voice. It was thus with the coming of His Son; and those who reject His offers of salvation, increase their guilt, because of the manner in which He was revealed to the world. I may not declare to you brethren all glories attending the revelation that men are not to profane the name of the Lord. But the thunders of Sinai, so fearful in their preparations and the clouds of Sinai, so threatening in their blackness; and the lightnings of Sinai, so piercing in their brightness, are only the means to proclaim the presence of Jehovah, and to fence this command with prohibitions that only the most presumptuous sinner would dare to violate.

From all these considerations you will believe me young men, that profanity is a great sin. It is a sin against God and against yourselves, and against society, and against good manners. The well-bred gentleman never swears. It is a habit too abandoned, too repulsive for gentility. The irreverent use of the name of our Father, to whom our prayers are addressed, and from whom every blessing comes; and the name of our Saviour, through whom we hope, and on whose merits we depend; and the name of the Holy Spirit, our enlightener, and guide, and comforter; the frequent, and often profane use of these names, involves consequences too serious for the high-minded gentleman thoughtlessly or recklessly to indulge in. I don't care how low he may be, but if you will not be christians then be *gentlemen*, and it shall no longer be said, "Because of swearing, the land mourneth."

Singular Accident in Brooklyn.

Last Wednesday a singular and terrible catastrophe occurred in Brooklyn, resulting in the loss of three lives. A building fifty feet front and fifty deep, just erected and ready for occupancy, fell in, burying three laborers in the ruins. The roofs of many buildings in the neighborhood are on a level with Columbia street, and are used as gardens, some being planted with shrubbery and ornamented with grape arbors, and all have a depth of soil of from six to eight feet. The roof of this building was arranged for the same purpose, and at the time of the accident there were eighteen inches of soil covering clay upon it. One succeeded in making his escape, but his three companions were buried in the ruins. The building was in two divisions—the dividing wall being sixteen inches thick. The arches supporting the roof were to all appearances sufficiently strong, but the weighty mass of earth caused such a pressure that the whole gave way with a tremendous crash.

On the 4th of April a building occupying the same site took fire, and while the firemen were trying to subdue the flames the walls gave way, precipitating five men into the flames, roasting and crushing them to death.

In Chicago, on Monday, a young woman named Anna Schoote attempted to ignite a flre in a cooking stove, but the fuel being wet it refused to burn, and she then renewed her efforts by pouring upon the foggots kerosene from a lamp. The lamp being lighted, at once exploded, throwing the burning fluid all over her person, enveloping her in flames. She was fearfully burned with terrible fury. Her screams brought several persons to her assistance, but before the flames could be extinguished the poor girl was burned in a shocking manner from her head to her knees. She died the same night.

It is stated that Mayor Chapman, Hon. Thos. Swann, the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, the press, and many of the merchants of Baltimore, have tendered to Mr. John T. Ford, a testimonial benefit, in consideration of five years of his meritorious labors for the city, and the esteem in which he is held in that city.

During the first six months of this year there were twenty-seven divorces granted in Baltimore. During the same period there were seventeen hundred and twenty-eight marriage licenses issued.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED.

MCKNIGHT.—On Friday morning, July 28th, at 3 o'clock, SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest and youngest daughter of EDWARD S. and SARAH J. MCKNIGHT, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, July 29th, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 53 Palo Alto street, Allegheny City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

To Soldiers---Waltham Watches

Let every soldier, before he returns home, provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers,

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Office, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

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Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
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Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Jayne's Expectorant,
Jayne's Alterative,
Jayne's Carminative,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
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Call and get Jayne's beautiful Almanac gratis.
Call and get Jayne's beautiful Almanac gratis.
German and English,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.
The Great Depot for all Genuine Patent Medicine.
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JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
jy27

NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR

A very superior article of

WINE VINEGAR, IMPORTED,

For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRALIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $200 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent.
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jul9-7,T&S

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A fine selection of

WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET CUTLERY.

Also, a nice lot of

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES,

At S. M. ORR'S,
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SEGARS—PERLA DE CUBA.

Philia Star, Commercianie, Lindres, Talisman, Britannica, Regalia, Madrozo Lindres, Perfecto Lindres, Cabinet Lindres, Cabinet, Swissos Fins, Vevey San Presaut and Austrian, in store and for sale by

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WINES-SPARKLING, MOSELLE,

Chamberlin, Burgundy, Medoc St. Edilphe, Medoc St. Julian, St. Piesse, St. Julien, in glass. Very old Port, Cherring and Maderia, for medicinal purposes, in store and for sale by

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PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Rye;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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jy29

EGGS.--7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,

for sale by

GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
my22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 28, at the Eastern Depot, a POCKET BOOK containing 2 drafts on the First National Bank, Oil City, one for three and the other for two hundred dollars; also, one $50 and two $20 National Currency notes; also some small change—exact amount not known. Any person leaving the above at this office will be liberally rewarded. jy29-3t

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of PHELPS, FARKE & CO., in the Borough of Manchester, until AUGUST 10th, 1865, for the GRADING OF THE ALLEY lying between Franklin and Chestnut streets, from Chartier to Fulton street.

W. N. KIRK, Committee, or
jy29-11t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

On Thursday, August 17th, 1865,

THE IRONTON ROLLING MILL.

IN IRONTON, OHIO, on the bank of the Ohio River, 110 miles above Cincinnati. The mill has 14 boiling furnaces, 3 heating furnaces, 4 knobbling fires, 1 refining fire, 1 scrap furnace, 2 heating furnaces for sheet mill, 1 wrought iron hammer, coffee-mill squeezer, muck, merchant, sheet and small mill, ore crusher, lathe, 2 engines in complete running order, warehouse, store house, office, coal shed, canal, and canal bank privileges. The coal bank is six miles from the mill, on the Iron Railroad. The cars are run around the mill to the coal bins. The main building is covered with sheet iron. A plan of the mill, and survey of the coal banks, can be seen at the office of CAMPBELL, ELLISON & CO., Cincinnati, and at the office in Ironton, where all necessary information can be obtained.

jy19-6t-S&W

RULES OF EQUITY PRACTICE,

Adopted by the

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MAY 27, 1865,

WITH THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Price, 50 Cents.

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jy29

THE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL,

Containing the entire

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With the DECISIONS and RULINGS of the COMMISSIONER, TABLES OF TAXES, EXEMPTION, STAMP DUTIES, &c., and a complete Alphabetical Index, prepared by

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

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Containing FIFTY COPPERPLATE MAPS, with valuable Tables of Population and Statistics. One volume. Price, $5 00. For sale by

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MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS with special reference to Physical Methods of Examination, Exploration and Discrimination of Diseases. By J. M. DA COSTA, M. D. Illustrated with engravings on wood. One volume, 8vo. Price, $5 00. For sale by

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A CRITICAL Dictionary of English Literature and American and British Authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nineteenth century. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Volume 1 now ready. Price, $10 00.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile. Also, Ground Fire Clay. Prompt and special attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,

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MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS,

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-friction Metal Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

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jy22-6t PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES.--A LARGE IMPORTATION.

THE subscribers offer a splendid and extensive assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cased Watches at cost. To returned soldiers wishing engraving and spelling free, and to soldiers and others wishing to replenish their stock or to any one desiring a stylish and reliable Watch, this presents a great opportunity. For circulars, prices and full particulars, address HENRY BLOOM, 116 Broadway, New York. jy14-1m

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J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Me

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

Where is Justice?

To read the correspondence of the New York *Herald* from Fortress Monroe, and the many other words of sympathy for JEFF. DAVIS, Mrs. SURRATT & Co., one would suppose we either had lost all sense of *justice* or were exceedingly short in memory. But a few short weeks ago we were in the midst of a most terrible war, daily sending to untimely graves the youth and strength of our land. We saw our sons and brothers starved and naked, and delirious with the long cravings of appetite, tottering to their long homes; and we saw the emblems of mourning and sadness on every side.

The hand of the assassin smote the head of the Nation, and sought the life of his chief adviser. Think of the stealthy approach of that wretch, (whose name we would not write) his sending the deadly bullet crashing through the brain of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in one moment turning him from his short hour of relaxation to the realms of death.

See the accomplice, with murderous knife, hacking and stabbing Mr. SEWARD and nearly destroying a household to finish his terrible work. Feel again, if you can, the shrill of horror and the deep agony, driven through every loyal heart, by the announcement *"that the President is assassinated."* See the conclave of assassins in the parlor of Mrs. SURRATT; see that sainted rebel delivering her message to the keeper of arms for the fleeing murderers. Think of all these things, which but yesterday wrung the heart of the nation, and caused the world to look upon us with mingled horror and contempt, and then you are prepared to see JEFF. DAVIS in his cell, and the assassins upon the gallows. They caused the war; they prolonged it; they murdered and starved more than 300,000 of our fathers, brothers and sons; they killed the great and good ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and sought by all and every means to break our country into hopeless fragments. After all these things are we, as a people, so demoralized, or so hurried in our business schemes, that we will shut our eyes and stop our ears, that we see not and heed not the path of duty and the calls of *justice?* Shall we open the prison doors and let DAVIS go unpunished? Shall we take from the scaffold these assassins? Shall we pardon the rebel leaders, restore to them property and franchise, and grasp their bloody hands across the graves of our loved ones, whom they have murdered? Forbid it ALMIGHTY GOD!

If we are to exist as a civilized nation, if we *are ever to punish thieves, robbers and murderers* hereafter, in the name of Justice and High Heaven, let us punish these infinitely *greater criminals* now. Away with morbid sympathy, priestly interference and that personal mercy which is cruelty to the nation and the world.

D.

Fashions in Paris.

A writer describing the *fete* at Minister Bigelow's, on the Fourth of July, adds the following concerning the fashions and the ladies, which, we do not doubt, will be read with interest on this side:—"The ladies' toilettes were all fresh and charming. It is useless to repeat it, for the fact is an acknowledged one, that our women know how to dress well, and Paris is too good a field for them not to exercise their taste in the art. Most of the young unmarried girls, and many young married ladies, contrived to wear the national colors, intermingled with their dress. Thus over a white muslin dress, one lady wore a gauze blue scarf, fastened on one shoulder, crossing the body, and descending with long fringed ends, to the other side; red ribbons and streamers, ornamenting the small straw hat, formed the national tri-colored emblem. Many had white muslin dresses, profusely trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with tight-fitting *basquines* or spencers of blue, and red flowers and gauze veils round their hats. The general mode for young ladies, married or unmarried, was the small hat, trimmed lightly with flowers, round which was tied the long gauze veils, in white or color, which now form so pretty an accomplishment to these summer headdresses; white muslins, plain or embroidered, were worn in profusion, some over white, others over blue silk skirts, the *casaque* being generally of the same color."

PETROLEUM STRUCK IN UPPER ALTON.—We were shown specimens of petroleum which were taken yesterday from the well of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley Petroleum and Mining Company in Upper Alton. The well is now some sixty feet in depth, and the drill is passing through a vein of sandstone, which is thoroughly impregnated with the oil. The petroleum rises to the surface in quantities which are very encouraging to the company.

The drill has already passed through about fourteen feet of the strata of this sandstone, which establishes the *fact that the usual indications* of petroleum are to be found in this vicinity. This, connected with the fact that good specimens of the real oil have been brought to the surface by each drawing of the sand pump, looks very favorable for the early striking of oil in paying quantities.—*Alton Telegraph, July 22d.*

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received samples of sorghum seed from China, and a portion of the lots they represent has arrived. These samples are mostly of new varieties, quite different, apparently, from any yet brought to this country. One has a loose and long panicle, with light-colored seed; another has very short panicles, with large, round, reddish-colored seed, but the head large and long, and heavy with seed, the panicles and head resembling the last, except that the head is not quite so long. The samples indicate a pure seed and vigorous growing plants. These seeds will be distributed early next winter. Samples of dark and light colored upland rice have also been received from China, which will be sent out in due time.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The "Duryea's Zouaves," which have been guilty of such outrages at Charleston, ending in mutiny, is not the recognized organization of that name, the 5th New York Regiment, just mustered out, and which has always been a gallant and well disciplined regiment. The 165th New York, otherwise called the Second Duryea's Zouaves, is the regiment which has attained such a disgraceful eminence in Savannah and Charleston.

FECUNDITY EXTRAORDINARY.—The following may sound like a pretty big story, but we have assurances from a most "reliable gentleman" of its entire truthfulness. Mr. Joshua Slusser, of the town of Goodale, this county, has a Leicester ewe that gave birth to three healthy ewe lambs last year, all of whom lived. This spring, each of these last year lambs, together with the ewe, all had twins, making a family of twelve in thirteen months. Who can beat that?—*Waukegan Gazette.*

The divorce cases, as the records of the courts of New York show, are rapidly increasing, having been twice as numerous for the year ending July 1st as they were during the previous year, and five times as numerous as there were in 1861. The war has done much to unsettle domestic affairs, and engender an irregularity and a restlessness that rarely tend to augment the harmony of the married state. Just at present the Superior and Supreme Courts are granting ten or twelve divorces each week.

Quite a large number of Southerners, recently serving as officers in the rebel army, have arrived in New York, preparatory to their departure for Brazil in the steamer Montreal, which leaves for Rio Janeiro on the 12th inst. Among them is Colonel Wood, formerly editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*. They propose to start a settlement somewhere in the Amazon Valley, provided the Emperor of Brazil has no objections.

The Brownsville *Republican* says: J. E Slaughter, late rebel General, after being forced to leave Brownsville, went off on a thieving expedition up the Rio Grande. He stole lots of cotton and returned to that rebels' and thieves' asylum, Matamoras, where he is; but all the cotton did not follow him. A portion, or the major, portion, probably, is in possession of the Yankees, and the Yankees will keep it. At least it is lost to Slaughter and his assigns forever.

A company has been organized at Boston for running a semi-monthly line of steamers between that city and New Orleans, and the steamship Concordia, 1,700 tons, and the Kensington, 1,050 tons, have been purchased. The new company will supply the vacancy caused by the dissolution of the Union Steamship Company, also a fortnightly line.

The 13th and 16th Army Corps have been discontinued as organizations. Two companies from each regiment of artillery of the regular army will be immediately designated by regimental commanders, irrespectively, to be retained as mounted batteries. The remaining companies, except those now serving west of the Mississippi river, will be dismounted.

General Giles F. Smith, at the head of 5,000 or 10,000 Federal troops, had arrested at Brazos. Perhaps more may be necessary, from all accounts there is no scarcity of boys in blue at Brazos. No restrictions whatever are placed upon trade with New Orleans by the military authorities.

Richmond papers are full of comments upon the election. The *Republican* (Union) repudiates the vote of Richmond, and declares it affords no indication of the sentiment of the people of Virginia. The *Times* is jubilant and asserts that those elected are as good loyal men as their opponents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS HALL'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it entirely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty black, that will not smirch, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and your wish be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agts. my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee.....Wm. Henderson.
Manager.....Dupree & Green.

ONE WEEK MORE,
And Positively the Last of the Season.
UNABATED SUCCESS NIGHTLY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 24th, and continue every night during the week. Last appearance this week of the gigantic and famous

DUPREZ & GREEN'S MINSTRELS,

Introducing on this occasion three extraordinary new hits, including the following very comic and laughable pieces: Pompey Jones' Jubilee, The Goddess of Liberty, Burlesque Opera of Romeo and Juliet, Lightning Express Train, Gilmore's Fifty-pound Parrot, Excursion to Niagara Falls, Three Happy Contrabands, Burlesque Monster Concert, Pawn Broker's Shop, The Fireman's Song, The Quarrelsome Servants, &c., &c.

TWO GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS will take place in front of the Theatre, just before opening the doors. First ascension—Monday evening, July 24th. Second ascension—Thursday evening, July 27th. The management offers this attraction for the benefit of his extensive patrons.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquette and Dress Circle	$ 50
Family Circle	25
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	6 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 25

Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL POND,
JOSEPH BLAKESLEE,
Advertising Agents.
jy21-6t

GRAND PIC-NIC
AT THE
UNION PARK,

Will come off on FRIDAY, 4th of August, 1865, for the
BENEFIT OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER,
WILSON VENNATTA, Co. D. 4th Pa. Cavalry.
jy27-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je26-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—William Dilworth, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of James M. Bailey, in the Mahoning Iron and Coal Works of McCreery, Bailey & Co., the style of the firm will hereafter be William McCreery & Co.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
WILLIAM DILWORTH, Jr.,
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1865.—jy6-3m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Cochran Fleming withdraws from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Bros., as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.
JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1, 1865. jy1-3m

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. my22-tf

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,
Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.
REFERENCES.
W. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opposite Court House.)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
Lands and interests on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large oil towns can be obtained, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
ja15-6m-eod-TuThSat

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa. ap13

TOBACCO.
On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of
Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,
Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.
Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
inh31-1y 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
Dealers at wholesale in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,
No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.
Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. ap7-1y

SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.—Persons who wish to spend a few months on the mountains, can be furnished with first-class accommodations, if immediate application be made. Coaches will be in readiness at Cresson Station on the arrival of all through trains leaving Pittsburgh. Commutation tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Cresson, which will include this home. A first-class band of music in attendance during the season. For particulars, address
P. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor.
Loretto Springs Hotel, Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
jy26-2w

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.
This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.
"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within an hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob View, the Trout and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.
☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, when Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.
jun9-3m

ADJOURNED PUBLIC SALE
OF
M'FARLAND'S GROVE.
By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the partition of the Real Estate of WILLIAM McFARLAND, deceased, situate in Liberty Township, in said county, the undersigned, Master in Chancery, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1865,
At 3 o'clock, P. M., the
REMAINING LOTS IN McFARLAND'S GROVE, VIZ:
No. 2, containing 4 acres and 13 85-100 perches.
No. 3, containing 4 acres and 37 37 100 perches.
No. 6, containing 8 acres and 119 perches.
This property lies between the city and East Liberty, and between the East Liberty Passenger Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad, being within three minutes' walk of Shady side Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and but a short distance from the Passenger Railway. Each lot has a good front on a public road, and all are very favorably situated, presenting the finest sites for country seats about the city.
TERMS—Cash, or half cash, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, at the option of the purchaser. The purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.
Further information can be obtained by calling on the undersigned, at his office, No. 154 FOURTH STREET, where a plan of the grounds can be seen; or from ALFRED HARRISON, near the premises.
C. HASBROUCK, Master.
jy28-2t

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.
A. L. FLEURY,
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh,
Offers to give information on matters pertaining to
Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,
Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.
MINERAL AND OIL LANDS
Inspected and reports given. jun12-tf

CHAMPAGNE—MOD & CHAMDEN
☞ genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Heidsick genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Duc de Beinach genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; in store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
je30

SCOTCH ALE—YOUNG'S STRONG ALE, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 and 223 Liberty street.
je30

NEW PUBLICATION.

IN PRESS.

LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT
AND
HIS GENERALS.

This great ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL PICTORIAL and BIOGRAPHICAL WORK is now in press, and will be issued as soon as possible. It is, without exception, the most popular publication ever issued, and will contain the Portraits and Biographical Sketches of about one hundred and fifty of our leading

Military Heroes,
Naval Officers, and
Illustrious Statesmen
And Citizens,

Who have been identified with the Union cause in crushing the Rebellion. QUARTO SIZE, HANDSOMELY BOUND and SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Alternately through the work will be placed BUSINESS CARDS of our principal

Mercantile & Manufacturing Firms

Throughout the country. The whole, when complete, intended for GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION in all the principal Hotels, Reading Rooms, Libraries, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, and Public Places of Resort throughout the United States, and large cities of Europe, Havana, California, Oregon and the Pacific Coast, Canada, Valparaiso, Honolulu, &c., which will consume an edition of

TEN THOUSAND COPIES.

We also intend publishing the work for sale at a low price, and we are confident, from the orders already received, we can increase its circulation to

150,000 COPIES.

The BIOGRAPHIES will be FULL and COPIOUS, yet comprehensive and complete, and from the MOST RELIABLE and UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY. The portraits will be finely executed, and engraved from pictures taken expressly for the work.
No labor or expense will be spared to make this not only one of the most ATTRACTIVE, but one of the most popular, useful and reliable works for reference or advertising ever issued.
Side by side with these our Heroes who have "fought, (and some of them) bled and died" for our common country, our leading Business Men, Merchants and Manufacturers have an opportunity to display, IN A PERMANENT AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANNER, THROUGHOUT THE LAND, their various kinds of Business, or the results of their experience and skill in those Machines and Inventions which only need to be well known and properly applied, and they will enrich their possessors, while they help develop the great resources of our country.
We offer GRANT AND HIS GENERALS to the business public as the most valuable, popular, extensively circulated, permanent and cheapest ADVERTISING MEDIUM ever brought to their notice,

C. UNDERHILL, Esq.,
Is Our Only Agent in the United States.

He is stopping at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE for a few days, and will call on some of the leading firms here, *or on those who will enclose their cards or address to him,* and take their orders for advertisements, or give them fuller particulars.

JOHN DURAND & CO., Publishers,
34 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
PAYABLE WHEN THE WORK IS ISSUED.

One Page, among the Portraits	$120 00
Two Pages	200 00
Half Page	60 00
Quarter Page	30 00
One Page, on Colored Leaf	140 00
Two Pages, or both sides of Colored Leaf	250 00
Inside Front Cover (Taken)	400 00
Inside Back Cover	300 00

ADVERTISEMENTS AT THE END OF THE WORK.

One Page	$100 00
Two Pages	175 00
Half Page	50 00
Quarter Page	25 00

EACH ADVERTISER TO RECEIVE A COPY OF THE WORK.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Inquirer.]

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—A new publication is in press of a new illustrated work, called "Grant and His Generals," soon to be issued by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers, 34 Liberty street, New York. The specimen copy is a most magnificent specimen of book-work, and embraces in its main objects and purposes a new and novel, as well as judicious and popular advertising medium. Its pages are devoted alternately to well-executed portraits and biographies of military and naval heroes, statesmen, and leading Union men, with the business cards of commercial and manufacturing houses, the whole intended for gratuitous circulation in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, etc., forming, when completed, a popular, universal and widely circulated advertising medium. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. is now canvassing Philadelphia for subscriptions to the work. Over twenty thousand dollars have already been subscribed in *New England alone.*

[From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.]

A SPLENDID IDEA.—A new and popular plan of extensive and systematic advertising has been adopted by Messrs. John Durand & Co., publishers, 34 Liberty street, New York. We have been shown this morning a most beautiful specimen bound volume of a new work they have in press, called "Grant and His Generals." The design of the work is to blend in beautiful harmony the portraits of our patriot soldiers, naval heroes, statesmen, and civilians, and their biographical sketches, with the cards and advertisements of manufacturing and commercial houses, the whole intended for gratuitous distribution in hotels, reading rooms, on board steamers, and in public places generally, throughout the United States. The plan of the work is a novel, judicious and popular one. The agent of Messrs. Durand & Co. will call on our business houses for their orders to the work, and, we predict, with success.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—We would call the attention of our business men to a new publication now in press, the great illustrated national work, "Grant and His Generals."

* * * * The theory of the publishers is, that the free and judicious distribution of ten thousand copies of a work so beautifully bound, and of such general interest, will create an unprecedented demand for the work, and enable them to sell it throughout the whole United States, thus affording the most extensive, as well as the cheapest, most permanent, and most attractive form of advertising.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The splendid volume of "Grant and His Generals" has been received in Boston with great favor, both as a work of art and as an advertising medium. Nearly all our first business houses will be represented in its columns, it being universally considered one of the best opportunities to secure a desirable publicity that has been presented. The work, from its attractive character and intrinsic value, will be in the hands of every man, woman and child in the country.

[From the Boston Post.]

* * * It deserves success. It will be a valuable and convenient work of reference, and its great popularity and extensive circulation will make it an excellent advertising medium.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

* * * * We have seen specimen copies of this work, and do not hesitate to say it is the best thing of the kind yet published.

C. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
ONLY AGENT.
jy26-7t

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	E. P. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY ILLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3m	F. M. GORDON.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED, and are now receiving, a new assortment of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Which, in addition to our heavy stock of goods previously on hand, enables us to offer to our customers all the advantages the market affords, at the
Lowest Prices Reached this Season.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
jy22 Next house to the Postoffice.

NEW MATTINGS,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
In all widths, of the latest importation.
FANCY MATTING, new and handsome styles, just received and for sale by
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
jy22 71 and 73 Fifth street.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS
Tapestry Ingrain,
EXTRA SUPER AND FINE
CARPETS,
China and Cocoa Mattings,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT PRICES
Lower than Ever Reached this Season.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
je22

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD.
Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices!
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS!
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some fine linen, cotto woole
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERELIES, SOCKS, HDKFS, and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.
LINEN DUSTERS at $2.50 and $3.00.
SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
200 Business Suits at $10.00,
AT
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,
47 FIFTH ST OPPOSITE THEATRE!
my17

TANNERIES.

G. W. KIEFER.....C. L. STRAUB.....WM. HUMMEL.
GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.
KIEFER STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Leather.
Tannery at Hillside Station, on Pennsylvania R. R.
Office, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa
☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES and CALF SKINS. ja28-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.
CHARLES KIEFER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of LEATHER, such as oak-tanned harness, bridle, skirting and slaughter sole Leather, waxed upper kips and calf skins. The highest price paid for all kinds of Leather in rough, for green hides and calf-skins, and chestnut oak bark. Office, 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja27

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD,
98 Smithfield street, near Fifth,
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.
No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.
Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.
REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

JOS. S. FINCH.
RYE
WHISKY.
mar30-6m

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

EUREKA
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh,
Office, corner Water and Market Streets,
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
J. H. SHOENBERGER, President.
W. K. NIMICK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. SHOENBERGER,	W. K. NIMICK,
W. J. ANDERSON,	R. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES I. BENNETT,	M. W. BELTZHOOVER,
R. D. COCHRAN,	J. A. CAUGHEY,
R. T. LEECH, Jr.,	W. W. MARTIN,
I. M. PENNOCK,	BYRON H. PAINTER,
A. D. SMITH.	my26-3m

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

ATTEND, ATTEND, ATTEND.
CLOSING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
jy21

NEW GOODS FOR JULY.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
Have just opened a new stock of CHOICE GOODS, for the present season, to which they invite attention.
PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style.
FRENCH BUTTONS, new style, Garniture and Beaded Sets.
LACE COLLARS.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Latest Novelties in LACE VEILS.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
STOCKINGS.
GLOVES, SEASIDE SHAWLS and HATS.
CORSETS, HEAD-NETS.
FANCY COMBS.
PARASOLS and SUN-SHADES.
BASQUE MUSLINS.
Plain and Striped SWISS and NANSOOK.
FINE FANS, in Pearl, Ivory, Sandal, &c.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
jy15 77 and 79 Market street.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.
The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.
Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jun9-tf

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.
Having completed all the arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to
HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.
COLORED IN INK, OIL OR WATER COLORS.
His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
(Successors to W. G. Price.)
Cor. Pennsylvania Avenue and Price St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Bedstead Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow-ware Castings, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Jobbing and Machine Castings, lighter heavy, made to order. jy25-1

LEAD—2,000 Pigs Best Soft Galena Lead for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD
jy23

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TRANSACTIONS JULY 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, '81	106 75	.....
" 5-20's small	101 00	.....
" 5-20's large	104 75	.....
" 7-30's, 3d series		99 87½
" Certificates	97 00	.....
" 10-40's	90 50	.....
Gold	1 42	.....
Allegheny County 6s	70 50	.....
Connellsville 6s	90 00	91 00
Butler County 6's	85 00	.....
Eureka Insurance Co	49 50	.....
Iron City National Bank	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufacs' National	92 00	.....
People's National Bank	103 50	.....
Banner Oil	35	.....
Columbia	.....	36 75
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	1 00
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	85	1 00
Central Basin	.....	90
McAboy	50	.....
Murray	75	.....
Oil Basin, of Philadelphia	6 00	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 20	2 00
Ohio Valley	75	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 00	1 20
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	60
Pithole	.....	60
Tarr Story and Cherry Run	.....	47
Union Lubric	.....	27
Mingo Coal Company	.....	12 50
Monongahela Pioneer Oil Co	.....	40
Gold at 1 P. M	1 41¾	.....

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, July 28—P. M.

The most notable feature to-day is the upward movement of Gold. At the New York Fifth Avenue Exchange last evening it touched 146⅞. This morning at 11 o'clock, at the New York Board, it had fallen to 146, and at noon to 145¾.

—The money market still works easily. The stock market is generally strong.

—"United States" Oil Co., the public favorite, seems to be somewhat neglected by operators, and has failed to reach the figures that was expected after the news of its late successes had been spread abroad. But it has now attained a high mark, and the prices of oil is low. The knowing ones here are turning their attention to some of the other low priced shares of companies in the neighborhood of the "United States," of which there are several, in the hope of a similar success. Among these we mention to-day only the "Webster," which has steadily advanced within the last ten days from about $1 50 to $2 20@2 25, the ruling rates at this time.

—We hear of very few movements in our local stocks, "Columbia" is offered at $56 75; "Central Basin" at 60c; "Pittsburgh and Philadelphia" is inquired for at $1, with none small lots.

—The spirit of speculation is again rampant in railroad shares, at the Eastern Boards. It is extending its influence to fancy securities, and there is a general upward tendency in prices. The present abundance of money is about to usher in lively times for the broker as well as the stockholder. Within the past few days some of the Western railroad shares have been steadily creeping up. The sales of Cleveland and Pittsburgh on Wednesday amounted to 6,600 shares, which advanced the stock 1½ per share. The following list totles the late advances on some of the leading names:

Canton Company	½
Cumberland Coal	2¾
Quicksilver	¼
New York Central	1¾
Erie	¾
Erie preferred	¾
Hudson River	1¾
Reading	1¾
Michigan Central	1¾
Michigan Southern	¾
Illinois Central	¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	1¾
Northwestern	¾
Northwestern preferred	1
Cleveland and Toledo	1
Rock Island	¾
Fort Wayne	¾

The activity in stock speculation has increased the demand for money, and checked the late apparent tendency toward easier rates. The general rate for call loans is 7 per cent, with exceptions tending toward seven per cent. rather than five per cent.

—The comparatively large premium which is still maintained for gold, is a matter of considerable importance to all classes in the community, to the public finances, and to the general popular economies. While it continues at its present rate, or at any great variation above the issues of legal-tender notes, based on the national credit, there is with every day's expenditure a large and unnecessary addition to the public debt, and our current disbursements and aggregate indebtedness are made greater by just so much as the purchasing power of the currency is less than that of specie. If, in the future, we pay our debt in gold, as of course we shall do, we shall have to return gold dollars for what has been received on a depreciated paper valuation And should any considerable portion of our debt become a permanency the burthen of the annual interest upon it, in coin, will of course be proportioned to its magnitude, which is increased in the ratio of the debasement of legal tenders. It seems impossible to have a settled and satisfactory equation of the prices of the necessaries of daily living, and the rewards of labor, while the purchasing power of the national currency, as compared with that of specie, is liable to such perturbation and irregularities as exist at present.

—The flour market at Cincinnati, according to the *Gazette* of Thursday, is still greatly excited, so much so, in fact, that entirely accurate quotations are wholly out of the question. The demand is mostly speculative, and is based principally upon the supposed partial failure of the wheat crop. It is almost impossible to tell the extent of the damage done by the recent rains, owing to the contradictory reports which are received, and it will unquestionably take some time yet to learn whether the views of those parties now buying on speculation will stand good or not. It is certain, however, that they have taken the bull by the horns, and seem disposed to run the risk. The stock of flour on hand is light, being estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 barrels. Offers of receipts are also light, and the demand continuing good, holders find no difficulty in making sales.

—Oil shares in Philadelphia are firm, but transactions continue limited. Sales sold at 2¾; Caldwell 2 1-16, an advance of 1-16; Dalzell, 3¼; Maple shade, 60; and McClintock, 1 90@92—the latter rate an advance 5c.

—The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 25th, and since the beginning of the year:

	1865.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$8,986,200	$8,910,264	$2,317,348
Previously Reported	101,022,155	105,222,203	57,603,017
Since January	$1,105,588,355	$113,012,724	$60,552,365

—Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Thompson Bank of Connecticut are reported to be in circulation. Look out for them.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market exhibits diminished activity, but greater firmness in prices. The prolonged high premium on gold induces holders of goods to ask extreme prices, which has had the effect of diminishing the demand. Prints appear the most active, though prices have again advanced. All the leading styles are sold up to order. Bleached shirtings and sheetings have advanced 2@5c, the market being bare of desirable makes. Brown sheetings are not wanted, but are firm in price, as stock does not accumulate. Drills are steady with a better supply. Cotton flannels have advanced 3c, with a small stock and good demand. Stripes are more active and higher in price. Ticks are firm, with a limited supply. Denims are without change. Ginghams have advanced 1 to 1½c. In delaines there has been quite a brisk demand, the stock has been sold down to a low amount. Shawls are offering from our manufactures, and attract much attention. The assortment is large, and much variety. Broadcloths are quiet, but firm. In fancy cassimeres there is much selling. Desirable styles are readily on arrival. Fine satinets are active, but mediums are dull—prices steady. Flannels continue brisk and firm. There is a greater movement in foreign made fabrics. Desirable goods are quickly sold. The sale of British dress goods is very large. Buyers are anxious to get an early choice of new goods. Stocks are light relative to the demand. Black alpacas, coburgs, and Italian cloths are very firm. Prints are dull. Silks are scarce and high. Woolens are very active; doeskins and black cloths especially, and cloakings. Clothiers are in the market for beavers and Moscows. The importations continue to increase, and at present are equal to large, and prices are remunerative.—*Independent.*

Chicago Iron Market.

July 27.—There was no special change in prices today. We quote:

Common bar	5	@ 5½
Horse shoe iron	7	@ 9
Common sheet iron	7	@ 8
Sheet iron, charcoal	9½	@10½
sheet iron, Juniata	10½	@11½
Norway nail rods	12½	@13
Plow steel, German	13	@15
Plow steel, cast		@15
Spring and tire steel, English	12	@15
Tool cast steel, ordinary sizes		@28
" American		@32
Blister steel	20	@30
Russia, No. 1	45	@47
Russia, American, 1st quality		@25
" "	24 quality	@23
" "		@21

New York Cotton Sales.

July 27.—United States Cotton Agent Simeon Draper sold at auction 2,000 bales of North Carolina and New Orleans cotton. There was but a limited attendance, the market being dull, and the bidding was slow compared to previous occasions of the same kind. "Of New Orleans cotton two bales strictly middling brought 46c; 44 bales good middling, 42½c; 48 bales good ordinary, 39c; 112 bales low ordinary, 36½@37c; 32 bales refunded and mixed, 36@38c. The Memphis and Vicksburg quality sold as follows: 34 bales good middling, 47½c; 158 bales middling, 45c; 125 bales good middling, 42½c; 191 bales good ordinary, 39½c; 8 bales ordinary, 36c; 25 bales good ordinary, 39½c; 84 bales refunded and mixed, 39½c. The North Carolina cotton went at the following rates: 26 bales low middling, 42c; 24 bales good ordinary, 39½c; 25 bales good ordinary, 36½c; 360 Richmond mixed, 35@35½c; 2 bales good middling, 46c; 24 bales middling, 45c; 94 bales ordinary, 43½c; 1 bales good ordinary, 40c.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

July 27.—There was a better feeling as to mess pork to-day, particularly after the receipt of the New York reports. Sales of country were made at $28, and one small one of city at $29, but now holders are 50c to $1 3 bbl higher in their views, and firm at the advance.

A small sale of lard was made at 22c, but an advance of one cent on this would not find many sellers now.

Bulk meats are inactive. Shoulders are quoted at 15½c, and sides at 16@16½c. The former are firm at the figure named, but the latter rather weak.

Bacon is also quiet, and can be had at less than 17c packed, or sides at less than 18c. Our last figures we find to-day represented the offers to buy, rather than what sellers were willing to accept. Clear rib sides are quoted at 18@18½c, and clear at 19½@19½c. Hams are quiet at the figures last given.

Whisky at Cincinnati.

July 27.—Whisky was sold at $2 10@2 11. Though the larger portion of the sales was at the former figure, still the latter would not now be accepted freely by sellers.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

BUSINESS yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand for the leading articles were generally in small parcels to meet the wants of the city trade. Prices, generally speaking, were unchanged. The weather was changeable. During the forenoon we had one of the heaviest rains that has visited these parts for some time. The streets in various places were flooded. Should the rains have been general another swell in the river may be looked for. On the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptible. The arrivals were not very numerous. The Alice came in from Cincinnati light. She has been in the Government employ since the first of June. She is announced for Cairo and St. Louis, and will have dispatch. The J. S. Hall came in from Parkersburg with a fair trip. She will return to that port at noon this day. The J. R. Gilmore will leave to-day for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers can take notice. The new packet Amelia Poe is off this morning for Cincinnati and Louisville; she has a fine trip engaged. The far-famed steamer Hard Times leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis—"a word to the wise," &c. The Centralia is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. She is announced for Monday. A number of boats are due from the lower ports. They may arrive at any hour. The Allegheny river is too low for steamboat purposes. The boats have been compelled to withdraw. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY.—The market was not very active; the sales were up to a limited extent. At the sales 15 loads changed hands at prices ranging from $18 @20@22 ₱ ton. The supply of baled is ample for all ordinary purposes.

FEATHERS.—The receipts are steadily increasing, with a good supply; sales 62 bushels at $4 ₱ bush. Low descriptions coming in were of an inferior quality. Damaged not wanted.

APPLES.—The receipts are coming in more freely; we note sales of 500 bbls of Baltimore at $6@6 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR.—The market was very firm, with an increasing demand for home use and for export. As usual, when prices are rapidly advancing, everybody wants to purchase. Parties who are in want of a few barrels, go from store to store, creating a fictitious demand. The sales yesterday were quite large, for the most of all persons—the stocks being small, large sales were out of the question. Among the operations were: Extra Family, 200 bbls at $8 75@9 25, being the highest prices reached for many weeks; the latter figures could only be obtained for a No. 1 article; sales 240 bbls do at the terms were not made public; 50 bbls of choice at $8 25@8 50. The advance in flour was general, East and West. Wagon lots sold at lower figures.

GRAIN.—The improvement in Flour has created a corresponding feeling in Wheat. Prices are looking up. The receipt were limited. Sales 3 cars of choice Red at $1 07. Some holders were asking a further advance. Oats were unchanged, with sales of 1 car load at 58c; and 226 bush from store at 58c; 200 do at 59. Corn was in limited supply. Sales of 300 bush at 75c@76. Holders were firm in their views. Barley and Rye—The market was dull. We did not learn of any sales. Prices unsettled.

PEARLS.—The demand is steadily increasing. Prices were firm but unchanged. We note sales of 1 bbl at 8½c per pound.

CLOVER SEED.—The demand was steady, a number of parcels being disposed of. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales of 40 boxes Hamburg at 17c; 50, W. R., at 16c, and 25 boxes Goshen at 15@16c.

SEED.—The market was firm. Prices have further advanced, with sales of 100 pkgs Galena at 9½c. The supply in the market is not large.

BUTTER.—Was not among the articles favored, and dealers are looking for a bold sparingly. This however is no unusual occurrence during the warm weather. The nominal rate for packed was 13@16c, fresh roll 20@22c.

EGGS.—The offerings being limited, the market exhibited more firmness. Sales of 3 boxes Western at 16½c.

BACON.—The market continues very firm with a good local demand, and prices have further advanced to the following figures: Sugar cured hams, 20@21c; Do. clear, 21; Canvassed hams, plain, 23c; sugar cured, 20@21c; country lots sold lower.

LARD.—Market firm; sales at 24@25c for leaf.

GREASE.—Was inquired for with sales at 14@15c.

LARD OIL.—Prices have further advanced, and holders are asking for No. 1, $1 85; No. 1, extra, $1 90; for No. 2, $1 60@1 70 for common.

DRIED BEEF.—Market steady at 25c.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The following are "Sawyer's prices:

German and Palm Soaps	13	cents	₱ lb
Friend to Woman	11	"	₱ bar.
Chemical Olive	8	"	₱ lb.
Resin	8	"	"
Variegated Toilet	15	"	"
Castile	18	"	"
Barbers	40	"	₱ dozen cakes.
Honey	75	cents	"
Transparent	90	"	"
Mould and Dip'd Candles	14	cents	₱ lb.
Crystaline	28	"	"

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

Business in the oil way was active. The sales made, particularly as regards Refined, were among the largest we have reported for some days. It may be proper to note that a portion of these sales were under negotiation for some days. Prices have been uniform during the week. A firmer feeling was manifested at the close. The receipts of oil by the river since our last, exceeds 4,500 barrels. The water to Oil City has become too low for navigable purposes. The last boat that came down was the Petrolia No. 2. The entire fleet is now laid up waiting another rise. How long they will have to wait we have no means of finding out. From Oil City we learn that the market was steady with a fair demand. The amount waiting shipment is said to be large. A number of flats are on the way and may arrive at any hour. The Crude market was not very active. The sales exceed 1,000 barrels. A number of dispatches were received from the East offering 25c for several thousand barrels delivered on the cars. This, of course, included packages. The orders were not filled, dealers declining to part with their stocks on those terms. One of our large operators had instructions to purchase 2,000 barrels, but failed to procure the material for less than 26. The liberal transactions of the past five days have absorbed pretty much all tinplots that were on the market, hence the sales for some days to come will necessarily be for future delivery. The market may be quoted steady at 20@20½ 21c without packages, and 25½@26c packages included. Tar was dull; the last sales we reported was at $7 50 per barrel. A large lot would not bring that figure.

BENZINE.—The supply exceeds the demand. This article has been neglected for some time. Prices nominal.

CRUDE OIL.—The sales of Crude Oil reached 3,100 barrels in lots; the market was steady; the principal inquiry was for low gravities. Sales of 500 bbls low gravity at 20½c, bbls returned; 100 do at 20c, same conditions; 275 bbls do at 21c, bbls exchanged or returned. Sales of 500 bbls bulk at 21c; 250 bbls do at 21, 2 40 do at 21c, and 1,500 bbls do at 20½.

REFINED OIL.—The market was steady, with a good demand. The sales reported below will furnish the reader with a "birds eye" view of the inside of the Oil Market. A portion of the transactions have been under negotiation for some day, but were not in the proper shape for us to report them before. We would be reminded in lots at 51½c, Philadelphia delivery; 3,000 bbls unparell at 52c, delivered in Philadelphia; 1,000 bbls bonded assorted brands at 51½@52c, Philadelphia delivery; 1,500 bbls do at 51@52c, same terms and conditions; sales of 500 bbls Hutchinson brand bonded at 52, delivered in Philadelphia; 800 bbls same brand at 51½; 500 bbls light straw color bonded at 51, Philadelphia delivery; 1,000 bbls Eureka bonded at 52, Philadelphia delivery; 3,000 bbls Standard, August delivery at 45, on the spot; sales of 500 bbls Hutchinson brand on the spot at 45c for bonded; 500 bbls do bonded Excelsite brand at 45; 1,000 bbls in lots at 44c for bonded on the spot.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. C. Kirkpatrick	228	A. L. Linton	2,505
Disler	500	Vandergrift	491
Richardson	322	Wilkins	99
Total			3,115

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 229 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Stanland Company, 284 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

T. Gracie & Co., 56 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Iro., 88 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Titusville Oil Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 25—There was very little doing to-day, and we heard of no sales. Crude oil at the wells, as will be seen below, is dull and declining. The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening, were 163 bbls. Shipment over Oil Creek Railroad, 286 bbls.

Below we give the ruling rates in this market to-day:

Crude at well, on creek	$5 00	@	$5 25
Crude at Pit Hole	5 00	@	5 25
Crude at Titusville	6 25	@	6 50
Crude at Titusville, (bbls. included)	10 00	@	10 50
Refined Free		@	62½@65c
Refined in Bond		@	45
Naphtha		@	None offered
Refined Oil barrels		@	2 75
Crude Oil barrels	2	@	2 50
Hauling to this point from creek		@	1 75
" Pit Hole		@	3 50

Coal.

Anthracite	14 00	@	15 00
Bituminous	13 00	@	14 00
Blacksmiths'	14 00	@	17 00
Cannel	25	@	30
Water		@	3 25
Caking Plaster	2	@	2 50
Brick		@	12 00

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 25.

Crude at the wells firm at $5.

TARR FARM, July 25.

Oil at the wells to-day $5@5 62½.

OIL CITY, July 25.

Crude declined 25 cents. Sales at $5 75.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, 1⅞, & 2 inch	13c
2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, & 4 inch	14c
4¼, 4½, 4¾, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾, & 6 inch	15c
Above 6 to 8	25c
8½ to 9	30c
9½ to 5-32	35c
3-16	35c
5-32	30c
¼	38c

Pittsburgh Tin Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, July 29, 1865.—The market was materially improved with a larger demand; prices have varied. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

I C—10x14	$14 75	I X—10x14	-	18 75	
I C—12x12	15 25	I X—12x12	-	18 25	
I C—14x20	16 00	I X—14x20	-	19 00	
I C—Roofing	13 00	I X—Roofing	-	18 00	

BLOCK TIN PER LB.

Block tin	-	45@47c	Bar	-
Zinc Sheets	-	17c	Spelter Slabs	-

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

July 29.—The market during the week was steady, but not very active. Sales were confined to limited transactions at the following figures:

Ice Lumps	70@	75	₱ lb
Black 'n Lump		75	"
Virginia Twist		75	"
Navy	40@	50	"
Bright	70@	80	"
Cut and Dry	1 00@	25	"
	35@	40	"

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, July 29.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates in small evening, viz.:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₱ lb	45c
Copper Bottoms	55c
Ingots	33@33½c

prices have declined. The nominal rates were as follows:

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—The following are the card prices of crackers corrected on Monday, viz.:

Water, ₱ lb	8½ cts	Soda	10½ cts
Butter	10½	Sugar	12½
Boston	10½		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, July 28, 1865.

We have but few changes to note since our last issue. Lard Oil continues to advance, and advices from Cincinnati, as we go to press, would indicate that our quotations are too low. We look for a further advance.

Annotta is scarce and a prime article difficult to secure at any price.

Acid Acetic	48	to	50	lb
" Citric	1 06	to	1 12	"
" Gallic	45	to	48	"
" Tartaric	1 02	to	1 08	"
Alcohol 98 @ 6	4 20	to	4 25	gal.
" 96 @ 6	4 25	to	4 30	"
Aloes, Cape	35	to	38	lb
" Socotrine	85	to	1 10	"
Ammonia Carb	24	to	28	"
" Aqua ff	12	to	16	"
Annotta	75	to	1 10	"
Ashes, Pot	7¾	to	8¾	"
" Pearl	9	to	10	"
" Soda	4½	to	5½	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 75	to	1 50	"
Bay Rum	3 00	to	3 75	₱ gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 00	to	2 10	lb.
" Pale	25	to	30	"
" Cinnamon	25	to	30	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	6	to	8	"
" E. I	13	to	16	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	66	to	68	"
Blue Vitriol	15	to	20	"
Borax, Refined	36	to	39	"
Brimstone, Roll	6½	to	7½	"
" Flor Sulphur	8½	to	9½	"
Calomel, American	1 35	to	1 40	"
" English	2 70	to	2 80	"
Camphor, Refined	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cantharides	2 00	to	2 10	"
Cassia in Mats	90	to	95	"
Chamomiles, German	37	to	42	"
" Roman	25	to	30	"
Chloroform	2 25	to	2 30	"
Cloves	48	to	50	"
Cochineal	1 45	to	1 50	"
Concentrated Lye	11 00	to	11 50	case
Copperas	7 00	to	7 50	₱ lb.
Cream Tartar	45	to	65	lb.
Cubebs	65	to	70	"
Cudbear	30	to	35	"
Emery, Emg	14	to	17	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	85	to	90	"
" Sulphuric	1 45	to	1 50	"
Extract Logwood	16	to	17	"
" Ignorifice Calabria	50	to	55	"
" Italian	50	to	52	"
" Liquorice Sicily	25	to	28	"
Fustic, Chipped	5	to	6	"
Galls Aleppo	95	to	1 00	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	88	to	90	"
" White	88	to	90	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	68	to	72	"
" Shellac	60	to	65	"
" Tragacanth, sorts	50	to	55	"
" Flake	1 05	to	1 10	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	98	"
Indigo Manilla	1 60	to	1 85	"
" Bengal	1 60	to	1 85	"
Iodine Resublimed	6 50	to	7 00	"
Juniper Berries	8	to	9	"
Logwood Chipped	3½	to	4¼	"
Mace	1 45	to	1 50	"
Maidac	16	to	18	"
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 00	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S. F	1 30	to	1 35	"
Morphia, Sulph	7 75	to	7 90	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	1 10	to	1 15	lb
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 00	"
" Castor	3 50	to	3 75	gall
" Cinnamon	6 00	to	6 50	"
" Cloves	5 25	to	5 15	"
" Cod Liver	2 25	to	2 50	gall
" Lemon	6 25	to	7 25	₱ lb
" Lard, City	1 75	to	1 80	gall
" " Commmuni	1 25	to	1 30	"
" Linseed	1 10	to	1 15	"
" Peppermint	4 00	to	4 50	"
" Olive	2 30	to	2 75	"
" " quarts	7 25	to	12 00	₱ doz
" Origanum	7 75	to	8 00	₱ lb
" Peppermint	1 50	to	2 50	lb
" Sassafras	1 45	to	1 50	"
" Spearmint	2 50	to	3 00	gall.
" Tanners	1 45	to	1 55	"
" White W. B	1 45	to	1 55	"
" Wintergreen	6 00	to	6 50	lb
Opium, Turkey	9 25	to	9 50	"
Phosphorus	1 35	to	1 50	"
Plaster Paris, calc'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl
Potass Bi Carb	28	to	30	lb
" Chloratate	65	to	70	"
" Iodide	5 50	to	5 75	"
" Prussiate Yellow	35	to	38	"
" Red	1 50	to	1 60	"
Putty	6½	to	7	"
Quinine, Sulph	2 45	to	2 50	oz.
Rosin, bills of 280 lbs	14 00	to	15 00	bbl.
Root Alkanet	13	to	15	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	30	to	32	"
" " Jamaica	60	to	65	"
" Ipecac, Rio	6 25	to	6 50	"
" Jalap	3 60	to	3 75	"
" Liquorice	22	to	25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 10	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	47	to	50	"
" Senegal	1 25	to	1 30	"
" Valerian, English	50	to	55	"
" " German	18	to	20	"
Sal Ammoniac	18	to	20	"
" Epsom	5½	to	6	"
" Soda	4½	to	5	"
Seed, Anise	30	to	35	"
" Cardamon	7 50	to	8 00	pkg.
" Cardamom	3 50	to	3 75	lb.
" Hemp	3 00	to	3 25	bus.
" Mustard	22	to	25	lb.
Senna, Alex	33	to	37	"
" East India	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi Carb	8½	to	9	"
" Caustic	8½	to	9	"
Soap, Castile	21	to	24	"
" White	28	to	42	"
Starch	9	to	10	"
Sugar Lead, white	30	to	35	"
Sumac, Sicily	10	to	12	"
Verdigris, Crystals	50	to	55	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 15	to	2 35	₱ gall
Varnish, Coach	3 25	to	3 50	"
" Japan	2 75	to	3 00	"
" Damar	3 25	to	3 50	"
Vermilion Red	75	to	80	₱ lb
White Lead Pure	15	to	16	"
" Fancy Bds	13	to	14	"
White " Dry	15	to	16	"
Red " Dry	15	to	16	"
Whiting	3½	to	4	"
Litharge	15	to	16	"
Zinc, Carbonate	15	to	16	"
Zinc, in Oil	10	to	12	"

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, July 29, 1865.

When prices reach the bottom, as a general thing, an improvement soon follows. This being the case with the iron market, prices have materially advanced, all descriptions being held at an advance, except lots of Western, 200 tons, was sold a few days since at $93 per ton. The same brands could not be purchased for less than $96. The Eastern dealers have advanced their rates materially. The receipts by the river during the week exceed 600 tons. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

60 tons No. 1 Cornwall	$87 50	—	cash.
100 " No. 2 "	86	—	"
70 " No. 1 "	87	—	"
70 " No. 1 Josephine	115	—	"
70 " No. 2 "	105	—	"
140 " No. 3 "	95	—	"
80 " "	90	—	"
80 " "	90	—	"
80 " "	90	—	"
50 " "	90	—	"
53 " "	91	—	"
200 tons No. 2 Cornwall	86	—	cash.
100 tons No. 1 Josephine	115	—	"
150 tons No. 2 and 3 Anthracite	120	@	124 cash.
100 tons Mahoning Valley	100	—	cash.
140 tons Neutral, Anthracite and Western	100	—	cash.
20 tons No. 1 " Anthracite	115	—	cash.
50 tons No. 1 " Anthracite	95	@	97

SALES HANGING ROCK PER TON.

150 tons Cold Blast	$87	@	4 mos.
100 tons Hot Blast, clean	93	—	cash.
40 " Bloom, Pennsylvania and Cambria	60	—	"

BLOOMS—SALES PER TON.

20 tons Juniatta No 1	$115	—	cash.
50 "	110	@	115

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton—More active and firmer; sales at 49c for middling. Flour—150@3c better; 7 50 for extra family; $8@9 50 for common to good shipping brands; $8 90@9 for extra R. H. O. trade brands. Market closing quiet but scarcely so firm. Whisky—More active; sales of Western at 2@2½c. Wheat—2@3c better; closing nominal, with some improvement on our last; sales of Chicago Spring at 1 02; Amber Michigan 1 05; inferior White Western 2 00; Canada Amber Michigan 2 10; choice do sold at an outside price. Rye—2c better; Western at 98c and smaller lots at 1 00. Barley and Barley Malt—Dull. Corn—1@2c better; market closed dull, with the improvement partially lost; 87c for damaged; 90@91 for unsound; 91@92 for sound mixed Western—closing at 91 for prime, shipped to parties. Oats excited, 2@3c higher, with a strong speculative demand; opened at 82c, closed firm at 85c. Coffee dull. Sugar 12@13c. Cuba Muscovado 10c. Porto Rico 9. Havana, 11@12c. Molasses dull. Wool dull. Pork excited and higher at $31 50@31 75 for new mess, closing at $31 75, cash; do $34 50@35 50 for prime; $26@27 for prime mess; also 1,500 bbls new mess August delivery, seller's option. Beef hams scarce and firm. Cut meats steady at 15@16c. Shoulders 10½@12c. Bacon hams dull. Lard firm at 24@25c. Butter in better demand at 23@27c for Ohio, and 25@31c for State. Cheese dull at 10@11½c.

Prices of Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Prices of mining stocks bid at Board of Mining Exchange to-day: Cumberland, 15; Franklin, 45; Hancock, 7; Huron, 28; Isle Royal, 80½; Minnesota, 7; Quincy, 58; Rockland, 2.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Petroleum lower; crude, 33c; refined in bond, 47@47c; refined free, 67@70c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—P. Schmertz, 1 car lumber; Noble & Auger, 10 bush wheat; T. Jenkins, 30 bbls flour; J. Grazier, 11 cads tobacco, 1 bx do; J. Lappenscott, 2 tcs hamd; J. W. Hunt, 30 bdls 1 rods, 3 bxs do; Patterson, Amon & Co, 20 sks oats; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 210 bdls paper; L. H. Voigt, 90 bxs cheese; Balsby & Van Gorder, 20 do; C Keifer, 10 rolls leather.

Imports per Pa. R. R. & Railroad—J. Jamison, 25 bbls flour; J. Brown & Bro, 33 sks wool; Watts & Weldon, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 90 do do, 125 sks oats; Lee, Smith & Co, 1 car timber, 30 do spokes; W Cooper, 32 doz brooms; Knox & McKee, 238 sks shorts; Bryson & Co, 286 sks mill feed; E Edmonson, 20 bales corn husks.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Bickell, 2 cars iron; Hays & Stewart, 1 car barl; Jas Harper, 1 car lumber; John Hnvk, 43 sks wool; W Kennedy, 21 do; J. Campbell, 100 bush oats; W. Hoffman, 28 sheep and 20 calves.

JESSE H. LIPPINNCOTT,

Dealer in STEAM, TOW AND COAL BOAT SUPPLIES,

No. 35 Smithfield street, corner of Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders from Boat and Coal Men will receive prompt att